

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

October 24, 1917

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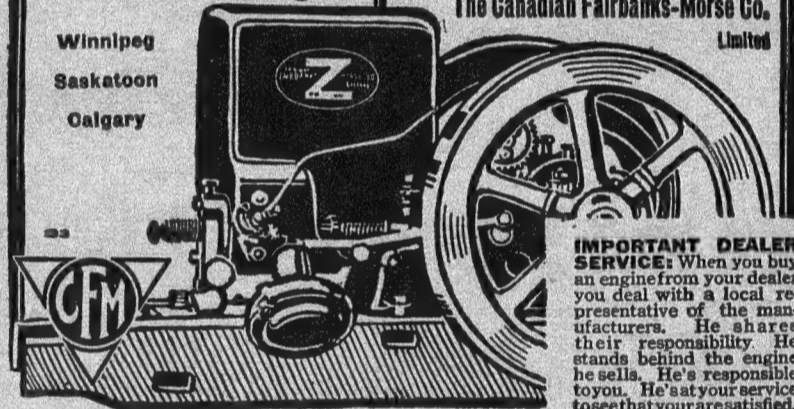
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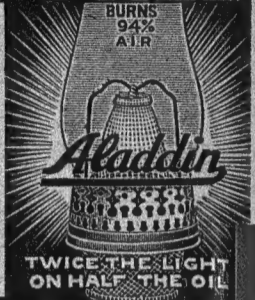
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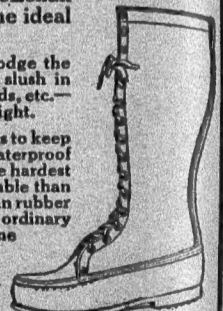
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

CURRENT EVENTS

From 55 to 60 railroad systems in the northeastern part of the United States and eastern Canada are being asked to increase the wages of trainmen, baggage men, freightmen, yardmen and conductors not less than 20 per cent. as the result of a meeting of railway men at Ottawa. The Minister of labor has established a board of conciliation which will endeavor to adjust the differences between the C.P.R. and its trainmen, conductors, etc.

No counsel or advocate shall be heard before a local exemption tribunal. The main purpose of this provision is to place the poor man on an equal footing with the rich in respect to his application for exemption. Neither in claiming exemption before a local tribunal will be permitted to employ the services of a member of the bar.

At the sitting of the commission enquiring into packers' war-time profits Sir Joseph Flavelle explained at length his now famous statement, "to hell with profits." This did not apply to profits that packers and others were making but to the fact that some manufacturers were holding back from taking munition contracts because of the uncertainty of the returns.

A car of No. 1 Northern shipped by Geo. H. Hummel, Nokomis, Sask., weighed 129,000 pounds and contained 2,150 bushels, and there was no dockage. The net proceeds of the car less freight and commission was \$4,458.10. The weight of the wheat per measured bushel was 65 pounds.

The Manitoba Agricultural College opened on September 16 for the term 1917-18 with 150 students enrolled as against 120 at the same date last year. In all there are 78 students in the agricultural classes and 72 students in the household science section.

H. E. Walker, district agriculturist for the Prince George district in British Columbia, has resigned and is going to Killarney, Manitoba, to take up a position on the provincial experimental station there.

Samuel John Latta, M.L.A. for Last Mountain, editor and proprietor of the Gowan Prairie News, has entered the Saskatchewan government as minister of railways.

DENNISON IN LINE

It is due the electorate of the constituency of Marquette, as well as a matter of justice to R. H. Dennison, the Independent candidate in that constituency to state that he is at one with the other candidates supporting the National Platform in endorsing the statement issued by them and printed in The Guide of October 10. His name would have appeared with others in that issue but for the fact that it was received in the association office in Winnipeg just a few hours too late for the issue. There is reason to expect that other names will be added but the fact that already Dennison, Maharg, Beveridge, Wood, McKenzie, Broadfoot, Ford and Henders as candidates in federal constituencies stand unitedly behind such a manifesto is a matter of first importance for Western Canada.

—W.R.W.



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Increasing Freight Capacity

Necessity for Organization—Accomplishments in U.S.A.—The Situation in Canada

The car shortage problem has, during the last few years, been one of the most difficult that has faced the railways and the producers of Western Canada. In 1915 it was accentuated by the enormous crop produced, in 1916 it was still difficult owing to the big demand for cars to carry war supplies and on account of the increasing shortage of labor which the railways had to suffer under, particularly a serious depletion through enlistment of skilled employees. It takes considerable time to train a railway employee to his duties properly and when these men left the railways in such large numbers to join the army, the difficulties created thereby were such as could be appreciated by few outside of those actively in touch with the work.

It can scarcely be said that the railways have fallen down in any particular in the matter of their service during these strenuous times. The question of transportation has been one of the most difficult ones in all the nations at war. It is largely responsible for Russia's internal troubles and resulted in the sending of railway experts from both the United States and Canada to reorganize the railroads of that country. The railroads of Great Britain immediately the war broke out were put under a central organization so that as little duplication of effort as possible would be necessitated. In United States a Railroads War Board was created which immediately took over the transportation problems of that country and has handled them in a most efficient manner indeed.

Five days after Congress declared war, the chief executives of the leading railroads met in Washington to consult with the Council of National Defense and "pledge themselves with the government of the United States, with the governments of the several states and with one another, that during the present war they will co-ordinate their operations in a continental railway system, merging during such period all their merely individual and competitive activities in the effort to produce a maximum national transportation efficiency."

The executive committee of five then selected now directs the operations of all the railroads as a single system. In doing this the railroads acted voluntarily and no law has been enacted to enforce co-ordination. They have received no guarantee of compensation such as the British government gave to the English railways which are assured of the same net returns that they earned before the war began.

Such organization has not yet been perfected in Canada though I believe some such organization is now in process of formation and it will be a good thing in meeting the difficulties that we must face during the coming winter season. In addition to this, however, it is up to every shipper not only to expect service from the railroads but to lend every effort in co-operating with the roads.

What Has Been Accomplished in U.S.A.

The stress of traffic on the railroads of United States last year was fully one-third greater than ever before in the history of that country. Delays were numerous, congestion was very bad and the whole system faced the most tremendous difficulties ever known in the history of railroading, but the work was carried on and through the co-operation of all the problems of transportation were solved. A great help

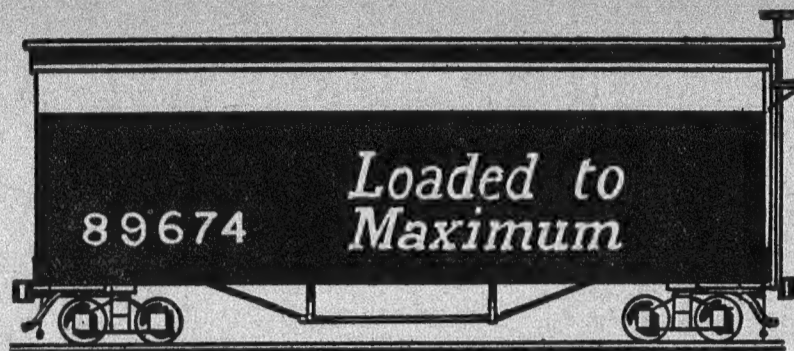
in the solution of this problem was the co-operation of the shippers in loading their cars nearer to capacity and in delaying them a shorter time in loading and unloading. Checking of cars from Florida and Georgia, loaded with potatoes show that cars are now carrying 200 barrels this year against 125 barrels last year. Cement cars moving out of Chicago are now carrying 77,000 pounds as against 70,000 pounds last year. Cars loaded with tin plate moving out of Pittsburg that carried 92 per cent. of their marked capacity last June are now loaded to carry almost 99 per cent. In Minnesota the average carload of flour in 1916 amounted to 46,250 pounds, this year the average carload is 61,923 pounds. In New Orleans sugar cars that were loaded to carry only 40,000 pounds three months ago, now carry an average load of 80,000 pounds. In other parts of the country sugar refineries have voluntarily increased their minimum capacity 25 per cent. or from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds. The checking of 540 cars of coal on the Maryland railways recently showed only seven cars loaded below marked capacity. The average loading of the 540 cars was 111 per cent of marked capacity. A summary of coal mine operations in United States for the month of July showed that the total of 132 railroads handling coal transported 31½ per cent. more loaded cars in the one month that they did last year.

How They Saved Cars

The co-operation of the different railroads has resulted in the prompt movement of empty cars from one railroad to another irrespective of ownership. By adopting this policy which previously was unknown in American railroads, the Railroads War Board of that country moved 113,420 empty cars into districts where they have been most needed. Through the pooling of lake coal and lake ore a saving of 52,000 cars in these commodities alone was made. A further saving of 133,000 cars was made by pooling the shipment of tide water coal. By regulating the movement of grain for export the number of cars ordinarily required for this service has been reduced in spite of an abnormal export increase this year. From May 1 to July 14, 76,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn, barley and oats were shipped to the Allies and this business was handled so there were no delays or no blocking of facilities at either the grain elevators or the seaport.

The reports of this same War Board show that on September 1, the excess of unfilled orders for cars in some parts of the country over surplus of cars in other places was reduced by 14 per cent. as compared with August 1, one month previously. Whereas the shortage of cars on September 1 was 31,591, at the time the Railroads War Board began to co-operate with the government last April there was an excess of unfilled car requisitions over surpluses of 148,600 cars. The result of co-operation on the part of the railroads, producers and various regulative bodies has been that with practically no increase in facilities the railroads of United States have handled the greatest amount of freight in their history in the past four months, the improvement in number of unfilled car orders in that time amounting to 78 per cent.

Since May 1, American railroads with the co-operation of the public, have been able to reduce their passenger service by approximately 25,000,000 miles. This has relieved thousands of train



If one ton were added to the load of each car above its marked maximum capacity it would release for use in Canada 10,960 more cars

crews and locomotives for use in freight service, and cleared thousands of miles of track thereby facilitating the movement of coal, food products and supplies needed by the government. There has also been a saving of close to half-a-million freight cars through the same co-operation. This saving of freight cars has enabled the railroads to move approximately 25 per cent. more freight since war was declared than during the same period last year. Since August 1, they have moved 502,000 soldiers to training camps without a hitch.

Problems Of Canadian Railroads

It has been difficult for the railroads to increase their rolling stock and trackage facilities during the war yet they have been called upon to handle a traffic greatly in excess of anything they had known up to this time. A railroad is only efficient insofar as it is able to keep its equipment moving steadily and at maximum capacity. The problems of Canadian railroads have been greater even than those of American railroads. United States has only been in the war six months whereas we have been in it considerably over three years. Our population is much more sparse, our railroad mileage much greater in proportion. Nevertheless, by the co-operation of shippers and the railroads much has been done along the same line. The Canadian Pacific Railway was especially progressive in encouraging this movement. In a series

13½ per cent. increase in man power employed in train and yard service. Authoritative figures show that if only one ton were added to the load of each railway car above its minimum capacity there would be released for use in Canada 10,960 more cars. That means that 700,000,000 pounds of carrying capacity are being hauled empty over the country and going to waste when it should be carrying supplies. If every shipper put an extra two loads of grain into his car, it would make a saving of one car in every ten which is loaded with wheat. In other words, nine cars loaded to maximum capacity is equal to ten cars loaded only to minimum.

There has been a gratifying response on the part of shippers generally to the campaign being carried on for increased car efficiency. This is as it should be but a good deal more can yet be done and every farmer who has grain to ship cannot afford as a matter of duty to load any cars shipped to less than maximum capacity. All freight cars can be loaded ten per cent. over their marked capacity with the exception of C.P.R. 80,000 pound box cars which can be loaded up to 92,000 pounds. Farmers have the solution of the car shortage to a considerable extent in their own hands. Grain companies and railroads are co-operating in this work in an admirable manner. It is up to the farmer to do the same. The railroads of Canada will face an equally difficult problem this winter with that ever



A typical 1915 freight train and the proposed 1917 freight train on Canadian railroads. Twenty cars on this train will carry 45 tons more than 23 cars carried in 1915, i.e. if shippers co-operate

of bulletins issued some time ago the Canadian Freight Association showed that while in the eight years from 1907 to 1915 inclusive the freight carried on the railroads of Canada had increased 51 per cent, the number of freight cars had increased 91 per cent. In other words the average capacity of the average Canadian freight car had grown 5.8 tons while the average weight of its contents had grown but three tons. The difficulties of securing steel for repairs of roads and creating yard trackage and of securing cars and locomotives, the serious shortage of labor along with other things led the Canadian railroads to endeavor to develop a typical grain train for this fall's work. The idea was to make twenty cars do more work than that previously done by twenty-three at the end of the 1915 season. The average load of the car in the 1915 train was 18.4 tons. The railroads are endeavoring this fall to make the average load at least five tons greater, which will mean that twenty cars this year will carry a load of 468 tons as against 423 tons in twenty-three cars during 1915. Forty-five tons are thereby gained and three cars saved. Such a performance repeated over the whole of Canada will have a tremendous influence in increasing the railroad efficiency of this country.

What Might Have Been and May Be

Had the average load per car in 1915 been 23.4 tons instead of 18.4 tons, the same traffic would have been handled with 6,947,588 less trains hauled one mile, or with 1,568,765 less car trips. By increasing now the average load by five tons per car, the public of Canada would improve the efficiency of the equipment facilities and man power of the railways to an extent equal to 54,800 additional freight cars, 482 additional freight and yard engines, 415 additional miles of yard trackage and

faced before. It is necessary that all the grain possible be moved to the lake front before the close of navigation.

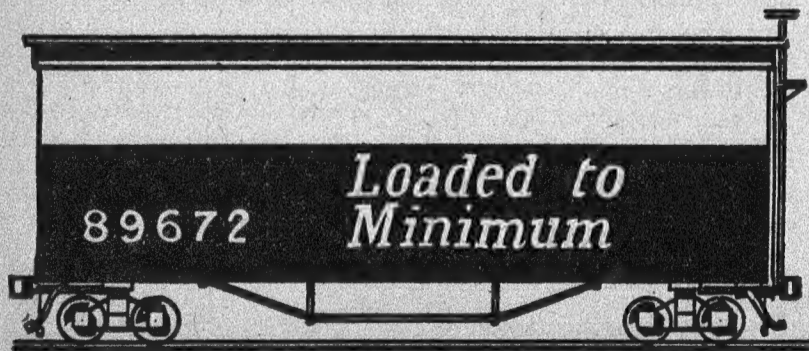
The following is some information regarding the maximum capacity of various cars on the different lines of railroads in Western Canada which shippers will find useful.

The G.T.P. have 60,000 and 80,000 pound cars. The G.T.P. maximum is 66,000 pounds on 60,000 pound cars, and 88,000 pounds on 80,000 pound cars. The G.T.P. 80,000 pound cars are numbered C.G.R. 80,001 to 81,610, and 250,000 to 250,999.

The C.N.R. have both 60,000 pound and 80,000 pound cars; the 80,000 pound cars are known as D.W.P. and start from numbers 30,000. On the C.N.R. cars the maximum is 66,000 pounds for the 60,000 pound cars, and 88,000 pounds on the 80,000 pound cars.

The C.P.R. have three different sizes, 40,000, 60,000 and 80,000 pounds. There are only a very few 40,000 pound cars. The 60,000 pound cars can be loaded to 66,000; the 80,000 pound cars can be loaded to 94,000 pounds, on the series running from numbers 100,000 to 139,998; 200,000 to 213,998; 140,000 to 149,994; 150,000 to 153,238. Other series can only be loaded up to 88,000 pounds.

The secretary of the Board of Railway Commissions for Canada said on September 19: "Don't forget that if all shippers load to full capacity, or better to 110 per cent. when practicable, the car shortage will largely disappear. The weather conditions of winter last year increased the congestion and the coming winter may repeat it. Additional freight cars can be obtained only with great difficulty. Prompt deliveries of new rolling stock do not exist. Shippers and receivers are interested in getting cars. Their co-operation in efficient car handling will help everyone. A freight car saved is a freight car gained.—E. A. Weir.



If every shipper put an extra two loads in his car it would make a saving of one car in every ten that is loaded with wheat

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 24, 1917

UNION GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

Premier Borden last week announced the program and the general plans of the new union government. While neither as progressive nor radical as many of us would have liked, it nevertheless promises very considerable improvement. It is a program that every Canadian citizen can support to the utmost. In the prosecution of the war there is only one opinion in Canada. Civil service reform to eliminate patronage has been one of the crying needs of Canada for many many years. With a union government in power it will be possible to place the civil service upon a non-political basis. The extension of the franchise to women we presume means something outside of the War Franchise Act, which will be in force until after the next election. As this promise is made on behalf of the union government, the women of Canada may look forward to being enfranchised in the very near future.

There is one feature of the program that will particularly appeal to Western Canada, and that is the increased taxation on war profits and increased taxation on incomes. This covers two of the planks in the farmers' platform and if handled in the proper spirit will materially improve Canada's financial position. Another decidedly progressive feature of the program is the promise for encouragement of co-operative organization among those engaged in agriculture. This has been demanded of the Dominion government under both political parties, but up to the present time has been steadily declined. We imagine we can see in this new feature the work of Mr. Crerar, the new Minister of Agriculture. The other plans as announced in the program are full of promise. The most encouraging feature of all is that this program has the endorsement of the entire government. It is not, therefore, of the nature of a political promise on which to catch votes, as is customary with the ordinary parties just before an election. We believe that with the calibre of the men now composing the union government there is every prospect of this program being fulfilled. We believe it can truly be said that this is the most progressive program put out by any government actually in power in the last twenty-five years. It is also pleasing to notice that the premier has promised that there will be a representative of labor taken into the cabinet very shortly. The new permanent committee to have charge of the conduct of the war, and the other committee for the conduct of the domestic policy, are something new in administrative affairs in Canada. The new venture will be watched with very considerable interest. In the meantime, the new government has made a splendid start and is deserving of the hearty co-operation of the general public.

INCREASING FOOD SUPPLY

At the meeting of the Manitoba Food Control committee last week the following resolution was unanimously adopted and forwarded to the Food Controller:—

"Whereas all the leading authorities of Great Britain, France and Canada and the United States have demonstrated that there is a tremendous shortage of food throughout the world, this shortage being so serious as actually to menace the success of the Allied forces in the present European war;

"And whereas the Food Controller for Canada, and other eminent Canadian authorities have urged the farmers of Western Canada as a patriotic duty to produce the very largest possible crop of wheat in 1918 to insure adequate food for the Allied armies and civilian population of the Allied countries;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Manitoba Food Control Committee urgently request the

Food Controller to impress upon the Dominion government the importance of removing the customs duty immediately from all agricultural implements and machinery, and also automobiles that retail at less than \$1,000. The committee firmly believes that such action would reduce the price of agricultural implements and machinery and cheap automobiles, and consequently bring more of them into use for the increased production of wheat in 1918. The committee also believes that the increase in the use of agricultural implements, machinery and automobiles on the farms of Manitoba, due to the removal of the customs duty on these articles, would cause a greater production of wheat than could be conserved by any method of conservation which could be designed or enforced by the Food Controller."

This resolution speaks clearly for itself and is in accord with the views of the Food Control committees of Saskatchewan and Alberta. We are assured by authorities which leaves no room whatever for doubt that the food shortage is serious. In the prairie provinces there is more food produced per head of population than in any other country under the sun. This is due to the large areas and the extensive use of machinery. The great shortage of labor on the farms of the West will absolutely cut down the production of food unless there is a wider use of machinery. The lower the price of the machinery the more will be used. By taking off the tariff and putting machinery on the free list it will encourage the use of more machinery. It is a simple, clear cut, common sense proposition. The food controller and the government must face it. If the government of Canada really, honestly, sincerely and determinedly sets out to increase the food supply, the one best method that will supersede in effectiveness all other plans and schemes will be giving the farmers of the West agricultural machinery at the lowest possible price.

UNION GOVERNMENT AND FARMERS

In some quarters there is an endeavor being made to create an opinion that those candidates who are nominated on the farmers' platform will not be supporters of the union government. This opinion cannot be held sincerely wherever the farmers' platform is clearly understood, and the character of the men who have prepared it and endorsed it. The farmers' platform is a national program designed to be of the utmost benefit to every section of Canada. A union government at the present time is highly desirable and has been welcomed by every person except hidebound politicians and those who are looking at their own pocket-book. The new program of the union government is decidedly progressive, and is aimed in the direction of the farmers' platform, though following it at a considerable distance. The first duty of Canada today is to take in a manly fashion its full part in the prosecution of the war. Towards this end the organized farmers are one with every patriotic Canadian, and for this reason we are certain they will be as one man behind the union government for that purpose. To show their good faith their candidates have already agreed not to demand immediately the fulfillment of the farmers' platform, if and when they are elected to parliament. The union government is framed on the basis of a political truce, and the organized farmers, we believe, with one accord are willing to hold firmly to that truce until the conclusion of the war.

But nevertheless it is highly desirable that candidates should be elected on the farmers' platform ready to support their representatives in the cabinet, and ready when the war is over to protect the interests of the farmers in after-the-war legislation. The strongest union government would be one built on such strong national principles as the farmers' platform, and it may be that by the time the war

is over it will be possible to educate the majority of the members of the government to the principles outlined in that platform. At any rate we need men in parliament who are capable of doing that educational work, and there will be plenty of scope for their best ability.

BUY THESE WAR BONDS

A detailed announcement of Canada's next war loan is expected shortly. That loan will likely be for \$250,000,000 and at a rate that will guarantee buyers a good return on their money. The sum wanted is a large one and it will necessitate the whole-hearted co-operation of all the Canadian people. This money is absolutely necessary for carrying on the war as it must be carried on. It is quite possible some of it will be used to help finance the next wheat crop. The loan must be raised and it must be raised by everybody who has a cent to spare to put into it. The most thorough organization ever constructed in Canada for such a purpose has now been perfected so this will be made a personal matter with every man, whether he lives in the city or country. Western Canada is being divided up into districts (in Manitoba there are ten) with an experienced bond salesman in charge. He will organize local committees and a thorough canvass of every resident will be made. When this bond salesman calls, you can be certain he is selling you an absolutely safe investment. It is even better than dollar bills, because bonds pay good interest while bills pay none. It is your duty to give this man every encouragement and the best way to do so is to become a liberal subscriber. Full details on this loan that will act as a guide to investors will appear later.

But it is equally necessary to maintain at a maximum our production for next year, and to do that we ought to cultivate every acre as thoroughly as possible. In Saskatchewan, the Greater Production Loan is for this explicit purpose. The sum of \$2,500,000 is wanted to make loans to farmers who need more capital. A good start has been made in raising this, but a good finish is also needed. The money will be needed to loan to applicants through the Farm Loans Board. These bonds are absolutely safe, bear interest at five per cent., can be bought in amounts as low as \$20.00, can be cashed at full value in three months if necessary, which guarantees them against any appreciable fluctuation and the money is for productive purposes. It is definitely up to Saskatchewan investors to buy these bonds and help out the province, Canada and the Allies at the present time.

C.N.R. ARBITRATION

The valuation at which the \$60,000,000 of C.N.R. common stock outstanding will be taken over by the government is to be settled by an arbitration board. The government's appointee on the board is Sir William Meredith, who will also act as chairman. As their representative, the MacKenzie and Mann interests have selected Judge Phippen, solicitor for the company. To these two men is entrusted the selection of the third member of the board, and in case they fail to agree he will be selected by Chief Justice Cassels, formerly of a legal firm that acted as solicitors for the C.N.R. It is a foregone conclusion that the interests of this firm of railway promoters will be well looked after in the presentation of their case before the board. All the experience accumulated during years of successful lobbying will be utilized to the utmost in endeavoring to secure the most favorable decision possible. The interests

of the public demand the strongest possible presentation of its side before the board. A strong representation of the best legal talent available should be present at the hearing to check up the railway's claim on every phase of the transaction and to see that the whole case is presented before the board in such a way that the interest of the government and the public will be safeguarded. Of equal importance is the matter of getting the public interested in the matter, for unless they take an active interest in this large project, it may come a political football with lamentable results. The results of the arbitration is a matter that involves the expenditure of millions of dollars of public money and it is imperative that the interests of the public be forcefully presented at the hearings of the arbitration board.

INCREASING VOCABULARY

The latest editions of the best dictionaries contain no mention of the word "post-cure." From this we may be justified in assuming that a new word has been added to the language. Investigations are revealing that it is a word of great significance and lexicographers will do well to see that it is fully defined in the next edition of their works.

The origin of the word is veiled in mystery. It is not a slang expression as is the case of many of the new words that are being added to our language, though the head of a firm that has used it extensively has been known to exclaim "To Hell with Profits." Though in no way connected with the doctrine of transubstantiation it represents a process by which salt and water assumes the form of bacon worth 50 cents a pound. Used as an adjective it modifies quantitatively, both bacon and packer's profits. As a transitive verb it indicates that some four pounds of brine has passed over to a fifty pound side of bacon. The liquid that is used in the process presumably contains a higher percentage of salt than the tears that are shed by the magnates of the packing industry over the sacrifices of the boys in the trenches. It furnishes a new salt water route to the little factory over which Sir Joseph Flavelle has voyaged in safety. He has evidently soaked his title in the solution as it is guaranteed to keep indefinitely or at least until the people of Canada get tired of this knighthood nonsense and send it to the scrapheap. Though efficacious in preserving titles and adding weight to bacon, it has proved singularly ineffective in preserving reputations. The odor that assailed the nostrils of the public when the commission removed the lid from the packing business indicates a degree of rotteness that will yield to neither cures nor post-cures, but will demand a surgical operation.

THEY SHOULD NOT GET IT

The railways are out after another increase in freight rates. This time they want the "all-rail" rate on shipments from the East raised. Last summer they secured an increase on the "rail and water" rates on the assumption that the latter rate was out of line with the "all-rail" rate. They

are reversing the argument now and basing their claim on the raised "rail and water" rate secured last summer.

The facts are that there is no water competition at the present time and the railways are getting a large proportion of freight "all-rail" with less effort than ever before. The tonnage on the Great Lakes has been interfered with by war and there are far from enough boats to carry the goods now wanted over that route. The Lake Superior division of the C.P.R. which would receive approximately 75 to 80 per cent. of the benefit from such an increase is already one of the most profitable divisions of the entire system. That railway, moreover, needs no further increases of its revenues when its profits have been shown greater by each annual report. Water competition has always previously been used as an argument to depress rates, but the railways are using it now in exactly the opposite manner.

FIXING PROFITS

The food controller has announced that as it is impossible to fix absolute prices on flour, he has therefore fixed a maximum profit of 25 cents per barrel on the flour put out by the different mills. These mills will all be licensed and their books will be examined. If it is found that 25 cents a barrel is too large a profit in some cases where there is a big output, it can be reduced. Indeed the food controller announces that it is his intention to reduce it if the profit is greater than there is need of. It certainly is good to see the food controller getting busy.

Wherever short courses in agricultural engineering are held in Western Canada this year, and there should be a considerable number of them, farmers should take advantage of the opportunity to get all the knowledge possible on tractors. There is a woeful lack of such knowledge and with the large number of tractors now on the market the need of greater knowledge on this subject is daily more apparent. Farmers should plan now to attend these courses wherever they are held.

Expert knowledge can be secured there better than anywhere else.

There is a great competition on amongst corporations as to who is the past master at hiding profits. They are actually afraid the government may take some of this money. If action up to the present is any indication of what the government may do, they need not worry seriously. They still can thank their stars that they live in Canada instead of in Great Britain or United States.

Some Eastern financial papers are suggesting that the railways ought to be given a 25 per cent. increase in freight rates instead of the moderate 15 per cent. increase which these modest railways ask. Before the people of Canada stand for such thing as this, they will demand that the whole system of railroads in Canada be taken over and run by the government. The limit of endurance in freight rates has certainly been reached in Western Canada. That ought to be plain to the government and to everybody else.

Every American vessel over 2,500 tons available for ocean service is to be commandeered by the United States government on October 15. This will affect 2,000,000 gross tons of ships. In some cases ships will be taken over completely by the government. In other instances owners will be permitted to operate them. The government assumes insurance and has set definite ocean freight rates.

One of the best moves that could be made to ensure the highest possible production of food in Canada is to ensure a good price for what is produced. One big help towards this desired end would be the establishment of a marketing bureau by the Dominion government at Ottawa with branches or connections in each of the provinces. We should then know what is produced and be able to distribute it properly.

A very good move for the new Union government to encourage the production of food would be to place farm tractors and cheap automobiles on the free list. The manufacturers of both these lines are making lots of money. Putting them on the free list would reduce the price and encourage a wider use and consequently a much greater production of food.

It is expected that oleomargarine will be put on the free list very shortly. At the present price of butter there are many families in our cities and towns throughout Canada who find it impossible to use this article of food. The importation of oleomargarine will give them a substitute for butter and should not in any way injure the dairy business of Canada.

Credit invested in farming will give greater returns to the nation than if put into any other line of enterprise in the country.

After the war the market for livestock will undoubtedly hold up better than for grain. It is well to be prepared when this time comes.



A SOLID FOUNDATION

Everyone a Food Controller

Intelligent Food Economy is Necessary to Fill the Haversacks and the Dinner Pails

By Dr. Jas. W. Robertson

Chairman, Central Advisory Council to the Food Controller

A world shortage of food has created a very grave situation for those who are responsible for the carrying on of the war by the allied nations. There is no likelihood of shortage of food, no danger of famine in Canada, which on the contrary, will have a large surplus of food for export. But there is very grave danger of serious embarrassment to the governments of the Allied countries from shortage of food for the armies and lack of adequate food at reasonable prices for the industrial populations in Great Britain, France and Italy.

To help to an understanding of what has been called the food crisis I would remind your readers of a few of the contributing causes to the present real danger of a world famine in 1918. The harvests of 1915 having been abundant, the food situation during the first two years of the war caused no very serious anxiety. Then came a succession of changes, the cumulative effect of which has produced the present very dangerous and threatening situation. Partly from unfavorable weather, partly from the want of labor, partly from the inability to obtain fertilizers, the cereal crops of the world, that is, wheat, rye, barley, oats and Indian corn, yielded about 16 per cent. less in 1916 than in 1915. That meant about 2,000,000,000 bushels less of these grains harvested in 1916 than in 1915. In Canada the harvest of wheat, oats and barley in 1916 was only 61 per cent. of that in 1915.

The great war in its various undertakings by the armies, munition-making and transportation has taken about thirty million workers off the land; it has diverted their labor into other occupations. Instead of being producers of food they have become consumers of food on an unprecedented scale. Then there is the destruction of food by the hideous attacks of the submarines. Even before the submarines in their unrestricted and murderous campaign had done so much, men best in a position to know kept proclaiming the need for greater production and the need for the prevention of all waste of food.

While there is no occasion for the alarm of panic, there are very small reserves of food; and in the event of such a comparative failure of crops in 1918 as there was in 1916 the world might be faced with actual famine conditions and the inevitable starvation to death of millions of human beings. So, while there is no occasion for the agitation of alarm, there is plenty of reason for intelligent or- ganized and sustained action to prevent disaster from overtaking us.

Everyone to be a Food Controller

The personal effort of individuals is the only way whereby the supply of food can be increased. Under modern conditions one cannot expect the earth to receive a miraculous shower of manna. A Niagara of wheat to fill the empty granaries and elevators is not to be expected. Food comes from single plants produced by nature in co-operation with the intelligent labor of individuals. All over Canada farmers and gardeners have done their best to increase the quantity of food which is available. It is now necessary to be just as diligent in conserving what has been produced, in preventing all waste and in shifting our own consumption from flour, beef and bacon, which the armies and civilian populations need from us, to other foods which cannot be sent overseas.

To direct and help all the people to do this necessary work the government has appointed a food controller. The Hon. W. J. Hanna, one of the able and public-spirited citizens of Canada, accepted the office without salary. By his appointment to this responsible and necessary service, the food controllers required, as part of his duty: "To ascertain the food requirements of Canada and to facilitate the export of the surplus to Great Britain and her Allies." It is also his duty to make regulations, "providing for the conservation of food and the prevention of waste thereof and governing the consumption of food in hotels, restaurants, cafes, private houses, clubs and other places."

The plan of action which the food controller has laid out at

the beginning of his campaign indicates as the general objects to be accomplished:—

(a) To have available as large a quantity as possible of suitable foods for the Allied armies.

(b) To have available as large a quantity as possible of suitable foods for the civilian population of Great Britain and her Allies.

(c) To have sufficient and suitable food at reasonable prices for the civilian population of Canada.

The means through these general ends can be accomplished are:—

(a) Increase in the production of foods.

(b) Elimination of waste in the handling and use of foods.

(c) Shifting of the consumption, in part, from foods needed for the armies and civilian population of Great Britain and the Allies, chiefly wheat and flour, beef and bacon to other foods which are and can be produced in abundance in Canada.

(d) Prevention of unfair profits from the handling of food and of unnecessary increase in prices of foods.

The necessary means can be applied and the necessary objects can be realized only by intelligent organized efforts and the willing co-operation of all the people.

Substantial Results are Expected

As has already been stated, what the armies and civilians of Great Britain and the Allies require most from Canada are flour, beef and bacon. They also require and take a very large quantity of cheese and some other food stuffs. The immediate object of the organization of a provincial committee and of local food economy committees is to help and to enable all the people to do their share in permitting large quantities of these foods to be available for export. Every housekeeper can become an effective volunteer in the great army of food controllers.

What may be expected as a result of the food control service by the voluntary action of the housekeepers of Canada? The saving of only one pound of flour per week in every home in Canada would result in having 50,000,000 pounds of flour a year

for export more than would otherwise be the case. The food control office estimates that the saving in Canada of flour, beef and bacon will be sufficient to provide much more of these foods for a year than would be required by an army of 500,000 men. It comes down to this: in preventing waste and in shifting consumption that there must be control of single slices and single bites.

Methods to be Followed

In this part of this campaign two methods have been adopted by the food controller. In the first place he has issued regulations having the force of law to restrict the consumption of beef, bacon and white bread at public meeting places.

In the second place all housekeepers are urged and requested to go at least as far in their own homes in the conservation of these foods as is required by law in public eating places. The compulsory regulation and the voluntary co-operation are both necessary. In times of peace the quantities and kinds of food consumed in one's home is a matter of personal taste, limited only by the extent of one's ability to pay. In this time of war the regulation of one's consumption of food has been changed from a matter of personal preference to an obligation of honor to perform a public duty. Compliance with the recommendations involves no hardship, requires no sacrifice, and at the same time enables all housekeepers to participate in a very real and effective way in "win the war" service. In its final analysis the situation will be saved by the growing of single plants, the regulation of single bites and the prevention of any bit of waste.

Pledge Cards To Be Signed

The local food economy committee in every place will be the body by which information will be passed on to the individual householders. As a first step, the women of the local food economy committee will undertake to personally distribute the food service pledge cards. The intention is to have every home visited by some woman who will interest the housekeeper in food control and ask her to sign the following pledge.

"Realizing the gravity of the food situation and knowing that Great Britain and her Allies look to Canada to help to shatter Germany's threat of starvation, I pledge myself and my household to carry out conscientiously the advice and directions of the food controller that requisite food stuffs may be released for export to the Canadian divisions, the British forces and people and the Allied armies and nations."

One copy will be returned in the house and one passed on to the provincial headquarters. Together with the pledge card, a card for display in the window of the house will be left. It shows that the family is committed to food control and becomes a daily reminder to the household and others who see it of the duty of observing the pledge. The window card is as follows:

"To win the war this household is pledged to carry out conscientiously the advice and directions of the food controller."

Substitutes for Flour, Beef, Bacon

The local food economy committee will also arrange for the carrying on of a campaign of education in the more intelligent and economical use of foods in order that the people may be well nourished, that no food may be wasted, and that the food of the family may be obtained at the most reasonable cost that is practicable under war conditions. While many housekeepers have knowledge of the relative value of foods, many others have not had any opportunity of learning. It will not be news to many housekeepers that oatmeal is a first-rate breakfast dish. It may be news and good news in these times of high prices that for growing children and working men and women, in terms of nourishment and energy produced, one pound of oatmeal is a practical substitute for two dozen eggs; one pound of oatmeal may be used to replace one and three-quarter pounds of beef; one pound of cheese has a nourishing value equal to two pounds of beef; four

Continued on Page 37



AN HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPH

The photograph which is reproduced herewith recalls one of the important events in the history of the grain growers' organization of the prairie provinces. It shows the first Grain Growers' delegation that ever went to Ottawa and demanded from the government a redress of grievances for the prairie farmers. The delegates arrived in Ottawa and met the government on May 5, 1903. The delegation consisted only of the four men shown in the photograph. They were D. W. McCuaig, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, W. R. Motherwell, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association (now Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan), J. W. Gillespie, executive officer of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and R. C. Henders, vice-president (now president) of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association.

The delegation impressed upon the government the necessity for legislation amending several of the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, particularly they urged that the distribution clause should be amended to give farmers the right to get cars in turn with the elevators. As a result of their representations, this request was acceded to and the Canada Grain Act was amended at the ensuing session of parliament.

While in Ottawa the delegation received every possible assistance from Walter Scott, afterwards premier of Saskatchewan, who worked with them day and night and gave them very effective help. The late Senator Findlay Young also assisted the delegation considerably.



Kate McKinnell, Teulon, Man., with part of her remarkable exhibit

Among all the rural educational movements of today none is perhaps more significant or has "caught on" so quickly as that of boys' and girls' clubs. The rapidity of its growth is a direct reflection of the boyish enthusiasm behind it. Everywhere boys' and girls' clubs have been established they have evoked unusual interest, not only among boys and girls of regular age, but among boys and girls a whole lot older. They have done more to create an interest in agriculture in rural schools than any other factor, for they have furnished an unusual means of putting the teacher in touch with the home life of the pupil on the farm and creating an active interest among the parents in the schools. The practical work done in the garden, field, feed lot, workshop or sewing room furnishes unlimited inspiration for lessons in the classroom. The pulse of interest of teacher, pupil and parent is quickened, a community interest in home and school is created that was never found before. In the United States these clubs have run over the country with the rapidity of a prairie fire. Thousands of the grown-ups have become fired with enthusiasm by them. In Manitoba they have grown in three years from nothing to a membership of 15,000, with 150 district fairs and 800 schools participating. At these fairs a wonderful variety of exhibits is shown and an interest evoked that has been almost universally lacking in the fairs of grown-ups. Prizes are awarded in many cases, not for finished exhibits alone. The whole season's work counts greatly in awarding the prizes and a continuity of interest is maintained that keeps keen the interest of the participants in the work.

Many outsiders have also become greatly interested in this work and the community benefit has not stopped at the school and home but has spread into business. Bankers have become enthusiastic about it. They are lending money to the boys or girls to buy pigs or calves and to feed them. They are offering prizes, and valuable ones, to the winners in the pig club contests, and as a result boys and girls are learning habits in finance and accounting that will be of inestimable benefit to them. And in addition it might be said the bankers are learning perhaps about as much as the boys and girls about pig raising and stock feeding.

But while many of us know there is such a movement as boys' and girls' clubs and some can quote unlimited statistics on its rapidity of growth, only those who have trained the children for competition, who have seen their struggles to bring their work to perfection, the intensity of interest with which they have waited outside a tent while the judges worked in exasperating silence inside, how they burst in later to view with delight or disappointment the result of their summer's work; whether it was in canning of fruits, feeding of pigs, growing potatoes, raising chickens, collecting insects, growing seed grain, building a desk or book case or sewing dresses and making hats, can ever really know what boys' and girls' club work and boys' and girls' fairs mean. For you cannot know it unless you feel with the children their elation when they see their winnings or their disappointment and resolve to be among the fortunate ones next year if their luck has been hard this time.

The boys' and girls' club fairs for Manitoba have just closed. Representatives of The Guide visited three of the last of these and have here given their impressions.

The Fair At Stony Mountain

I spent a day recently at the Boys' and Girls' Club Fair for Rockwood district, Manitoba, held at Stony Mountain. It was one of the most pleasant and intensely interesting days I have ever spent anywhere. I saw over 500 boys and girls from six different schools, Teulon, Stony Mountain, Stonewall, Balmoral, Gunton and Tecumseh meet and compete with one another in a wonderful variety of exhibits as well as in baseball, football, playground ball, in running, jumping and other sports.

But the Stony Mountain Fair was not confined to children. There was a big crowd of parents and visitors who came early and stayed late. From Teulon a special train of 115 came that gradually swelled in numbers until it had 200 on it by the time it reached Stony Mountain. Teulon was plainly

Boys' and Girls' Fairs

What They Mean---Three District Fairs in Manitoba

out to capture everything in sight and they got their share although they had to go some to do it. All the schools were consolidated or consolidated agricultural schools but Tecumseh which is a one-roomed rural school that made some remarkable exhibits.

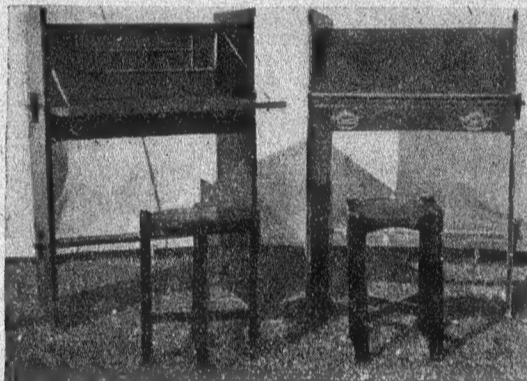
There were 101 different classes of exhibits and from two to six prizes in each varying from 25 cents to \$1.50, so that 390 prizes were offered for exhibits alone without races or ball games. All these prizes were for poultry, corn, potatoes and vegetables, farm mechanics, baking and preserving, sewing and knitting, writing, drawing, map making, nature study collection, grain and essays on "What it means to be a Canadian."

The Stony Mountain Fair was a central fair for the district. All the exhibits that were shown here had been shown at other places and had won prizes. Only the best were collected for this fair and you can readily see the competition was very keen.

I went out to judge the pigs and calves but it had been too difficult to bring them in so far so I was let off and spent nearly all my time talking to boys and girls who had exhibits there. I could have spent hours more doing this but had to leave on the last car, an early one.

How One Girl Started Canning

Kate McKinnell, the little girl shown on this page with the exhibit of canned goods, was there with her father from Teulon and a proud father he was. That shown is only a small part of her exhibit.



Writing Desks and Jardiniere Stands made at the Tecumseh one-roomed Rural School

Kate won 33 prizes at the local fair at Teulon, 25 of which were for canning and she must have captured a lot more here. I never saw a better exhibit of canned goods at any fair. She had peas, beans, cauliflower, vegetable marrow, tomatoes, cherries, plums (red and blue), apricots, pears and peaches. In jellies she had cranberry, red currant, crab apple, and in preserves gooseberries and strawberries. In pickles she had beets, gherkins, mixed pickles, onions, governor's sauce, mustard bean pickle, etc. Added to these was a variety of canned meats.

This little girl told me that Miss Atkinson, the demonstrator for the Department of Agriculture, visited their school at Teulon in March and gave a three days' demonstration. She had taught them how to can fruits and vegetables by the cold pack or one day method. Previous to that they had always used the three day method and it was very diffi-

cult to get interested in it enough to cook the vegetables or fruits three days.

I asked Kate how she came to start this work. She said, "I might never have started it but mamma fell sick just about the time we needed to do our canning and preserving. You know mamma is not very strong and there was no one to do this so I started in to do the best I could. I didn't find it very hard. I remembered what Miss Atkinson had shown us and then I saw in a paper a lot of things that helped me, like a list of how long to blanch some things and how long to sterilize. Papa got me some of the "Perfect Seal" jars to put my fruit in because Miss Atkinson said that was the right kind but we ran out of them before I was through. Mary, my sister, has fifteen jars and good ones too, though she doesn't care for canning as much as I do. You know I won prizes also on my pressed flowers. Did you see them?" And she led me off to see a collection of 130 pressed weeds and flowers all nicely mounted and named.

A Budding Genius On Entomology

Nicholas Pankiw, a boy of Ruthenian descent, and one that will be a credit to Canada for he is a coming genius on entomology, showed the collection of insects shown in the centre of the opposite page. There were at least 350 specimens in the case, nicely mounted and named, generally with the scientific name also. The different stages in the life history of many insects were shown, such as those of the polyphemus moth, the cut worm moth, the dragon fly, etc. Entomology is a marvellously interesting study for it unfolds to one all the wonders of insect life and many phases of evolution, so I hunted up Nicholas. He was quite as interesting as the exhibit. He began immediately to tell me his experiences.

"I found the cocoon of five or six of these polyphemus moths last spring. (This is one of our largest and handsomest moths with a wing expansion of from four to six inches and is brown in color.) I brought them in and after keeping them a short time the young females came out. You see the leaf wrapped up in a round case with an opening in the end, well that is where each came out. One of them began to lay eggs almost at once. I put her on a paper so I could watch her and in one evening she laid over one hundred eggs. They were very hard, brown in color and surrounded with a sticky substance that made them stick so fast to the paper that I could hardly take them off. I sat up all night watching her lay." "How many eggs did she lay?" I asked. "As far as I could tell 417," he replied. He had the male and female, the eggs, larva, pupa, cocoon and parasites of this beautiful big moth.

He pointed out the nymph (young wingless stage) of a dragon fly and said he had examined it and found it had a little spoon shaped arrangement that it trailed through the water for catching other insects on which it lived. These young nymphs browse about in the bottom of a slough and finally crawl up a reed or stick, leave their skins there and emerge as a real live darning needle, darting about hither and thither ready to sew up people's ears, bring snakes to life, etc., as the old superstitions say but none of which they really do. Nicholas had all this down fine. He showed me the various stages in the life history of the cut worm, and he knew as much as anyone on how to handle cut worms. Every insect in his collection represented some unusual experience in chasing across fields, digging around in muddy sloughs or under old logs, looking in the trees or bushes, studying these in-



A FEW PRIZE WINNERS AT THE DAUPHIN FAIR

Standing behind are R. M. McCaul, the energetic organizer, H. L. Kondrick of Halley School, which captured so many prizes, and E. W. Walker, district school inspector and president of the club. Sitting in front, between the two boxes of potatoes is Clifford Smith, of Hanley School, who was awarded first prize.

Places for Inspiration

Intense Interest in the Work---2000 people attend

sects up later in a book and mounting them so they would look best. Needless to say, this collection won first prize.

Canada has among such boys as this resources that she cannot afford to do anything but her best to develop. Their parents are anxious they should have the opportunity to develop their talent and secure the same chances as other children, and it is our duty to see that they get it insofar as we can.

Muriel Patterson of Brant had another beautiful collection of butterflies and moths that won a prize.

One boy I wanted to see was Douglas McIntyre who was a member of a wheat judging team at a contest in Winnipeg two years ago. He had a bushel of registered Marquis wheat that was beautiful seed but so little better than a couple of other samples that it was very difficult to decide which was the best. He secured twenty-five pounds of registered seed from the Agricultural College last spring and from this harvested 19 1-5 bushels of splendid wheat. He had taken the class at the Agricultural School in Stonewall after considerable encouragement from Mr. Robinson, the agricultural teacher there. Now he won first on his wheat at the district fair and is on the way to being an expert seed grower.

What A One-Roomed School Can Do

I met Miss Stafford, the teacher at the one-roomed rural school at Tecumseh. Tecumseh was up against strong competition from the big schools but it may be interesting to know that in spite of this it managed to win forty-six prizes, twenty-two of which were first and second. I said to Miss Stafford, "I suppose you have a basement in your school for doing all this manual training and other work." She said, "No but we are having one put in now. Up to the present time the children have carried on the work in the room they took their regular classes in. The boys did their work before school, at recess or during noon hour. Lots of them came early to get started at it in the morning, and no sooner was recess or noon out than they had a hammer, plane or saw in their hands and were making some one of the many things you see here." I doubt whether a better example could be secured of what can be accomplished in a one-roomed rural school than that of the Tecumseh school.

Among the collection from the Tecumseh school, one boy had a writing desk and a small table. His brother had a book case and his younger brother a taboret. Another boy had made a writing desk and a card table. Only one hour a week of class room time was given up to this work and that was on Friday afternoon.

There were thirty-four coops of chickens representing a great variety of breeds and a lot of beautiful chickens they were.

Such were some of the interesting things I saw at Stony Mountain fair. I could have spent hours more as I said and I should have liked to have mentioned every boy and girl in this article who had an exhibit for they deserved it, but that I must leave until next year.—E.A.W.

The Fair At Dauphin

More than one thousand farmers, townspeople and visitors attended the second annual fair of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs of Dauphin district which was held on the agricultural grounds. Farmers drove to town in their \$2,000 motor cars to see their youngsters capture prizes for producing 16 cent hogs and calves that will make the best of beef. Poultry, potatoes, needlework and bread were all displayed with the youthful exhibitors manifesting much concern over their exhibits as the judges passed upon the merits of each.

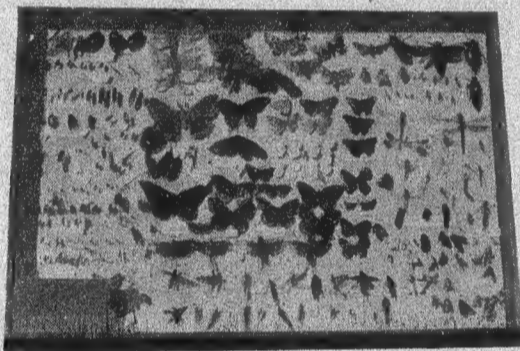
According to the records of the secretary, W. D.

King, who has labored so energetically for the success of the show, there were 891 entries at the fair. Of these 125 were received in the potato class, 3 in butter-making, 54 in the poultry classes, 21 in the pig class, 8 in the class for calves and 64 in the classes for canned vegetables. Here were to be seen beans, beets, peas and carrots. The scholars of the town schools made a fine display of school work which attracted no end of attention.

Interest however centered in the exhibits of the boys and girls from the country. Long before daylight the youthful exhibitors were out of bed, preparing their exhibits for the show. Not if they knew it, was anyone to capture first prize but themselves. Exhibits were on the ground early, and those in charge had little leisure time on their hands. Pigs and roosters evidently knew that it was fair day and like many youngsters did their best to evade the confines of their keepers. For a pig to run away meant much joy for the hundreds of youngsters gathered around.

Clearing \$18.02 On A Calf

It was regrettable that it had rained the day before the fair as otherwise the list of exhibits would have been much larger for this prevented quite a number from attending. At the last fair pigs were brought 30 miles to be shown and the youngsters who



The collection of over 350 insects shown at Stony Mountain by Nicholas Pankiw

had tended the porkers with so much interest were probably the most keenly interested exhibitors at the fair, the long distance having the effect of making their interest still greater.

Girls took first prizes in both the calf and pig classes. Probably the boys were too busy during the summer helping their fathers sow and reap the crops. Miss Margaret McCorvie of Halley School, a few miles from Dauphin, with a well proportioned red Durham calf captured first prize in the calf class. The calf was born on April 20 and weighed 60 pounds. Margaret bought the calf from her father for \$8.00 and sold him on fair day for \$35.00. Her records showed that she had fed the calf 576 quarts of skim milk at one cent, 70 pounds of chop at one-and-a-quarter cents and 68 pounds of other grains at a cost of one-and-a-quarter cents per pound, making the total cost of feed \$7.48. Margaret figured that her labor should be placed at \$1.50 making a total cost of \$8.98 to which of course must be added the original cost of the calf, making a total of \$16.98. Thus she made a net profit of \$35.00, less the total cost of \$16.98 or \$18.02. Miss



Teulon and Stonewall having it out in Baseball. Many strenuous games were played

McCorvie cared for the calf all the time and is quite a well informed young lady when it comes to discussing calves, how they should be fed and raised and also as to how they should be sold.

Miss Edna Tucker, also of Halley School, with a pair of white Yorkshire pigs led the field in this class. "I bought the pigs for \$14," said Edna telling of her prize winners. They weighed only 36 pounds then, but on June 20 they weighed 118 pounds, and on July 20, 180 pounds. The next month they gained 64 pounds and on August 20 they weighed 244 pounds.

"What did you feed them?" she was asked.

"I fed them 240 quarts of skim milk which I figured cost me one cent a quart and 950 pounds of chop at one-and-a-quarter cents. I put down \$2.00 for labor so you see all told the pigs cost \$30.27. I weighed them this morning and they weighed 415 pounds," concluded the youthful pig raiser. On a 16 cent basis the pigs were worth on fair day \$66.40 which meant a net profit to Edna of \$36.13. One boy sold his pair of pigs for \$57.00 at the fair.

In discussing the merits of the exhibits C. A. Weir, of the Agricultural College staff, who was one of the judges, said that the calves were the best he had seen in two weeks and during that time he had visited a good many fall fairs, which were all bigger shows. The two prize calves were particularly creditable.

In the poultry classes Rhode Island Reds predominated. "These Rhode Island Reds are the best I have ever seen at a boys' and girls' fair," declared S. E. Clarke, the poultry judge from the Agricultural College. Cecil Allen captured the championship prizes for pens and roosters. He is a pupil of the Dickson School and his birds attracted no end of attention. Other breeds were White Wyandottes, White Leghorns and Barred Rocks.

Halley School must have been laying plans for weeks to capture the prizes, for not being satisfied with winning the calf and pig prizes they had Clifford Smith, a mighty smart boy, capture the first prize for potatoes.

Mary Smylski was awarded second prize and Edna Taylor third. Both attend Halley school.

Halley was the best represented school and captured four first prizes. H. L. Kendrick, the school teacher at Halley is largely responsible for the splendid showing made by this district. His sympathetic interest in the boys' and girls' clubs was plainly evident at the Dauphin Fair. The youngsters from this district were indeed keen exhibitors.

The following boys and girls were the proud winners of first prizes in some of the other classes: grain growing, wheat, Neil McDonald, Gartmore School; canning, Jean Martin, Dauphin; country school canning, Lily Dickson (first and second prizes) Dickson School; champion pullet, Harold Reid.

In the cooking classes the town boys and girls captured 18 prizes against three which went to the country. In the sewing classes the prizes were fairly evenly divided between town and country entries. There was a good exhibit of noxious weeds with the prizes going, naturally to those in the country.

One of the features of the Dauphin Show was the interest manifested by the business men of the town. These men took more interest in the boys' and girls' club than they ever have before. This was quite noticeable on the day of the show, by the large number of townspeople, particularly those prominent in affairs, seen on the ground. This is a good sign for with the townspeople taking an interest in what the youngsters on the farms are doing, better rural communities are bound to result.

No little credit should be given to R. M. McCaul, the organizer of the Dauphin Boys' and Girls' club. Mr. McCaul has worked energetically since he first took over the office to make the Dauphin Boys' and Girls' Club one of the biggest in Manitoba. That he has done this is without question. The successful show which was held on October 5, demonstrates as a known and certain fact, that when a man of prominence in the town such as Mr. McCaul, puts his shoulder to the wheel, the boys' and girls' clubs can be made a real factor in the life of the community. The fair rivalled the fair of the agricultural society, which is considered to be one of the best in the province. Associated with Mr. McCaul was E. H. Walker, who is the president of the club. The district school inspector,

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Many proud parents travelled to the Dauphin Fair in \$2,000 automobiles to see their children show their 16 cent Hogs.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY MARY P. McCALLUM

SASKATCHEWAN'S FIRST WOMAN JUDGE

On September 1, by order-in-council Saskatchewan's first judge of the Juvenile Court was appointed. The appointment was given to Miss Ethel MacLachlan, superintendent of the department of neglected and dependent children. Miss MacLachlan is very well known throughout Saskatchewan and the West and her many friends will rejoice with her in her new success. Those who know Miss MacLachlan and the splendid work she has done feel that to be Saskatchewan's first woman judge is a fitting tribute to her untiring and zealous work among juveniles. Her work to date has made her specially qualified for this latest position which is but a step higher and a little larger field for the exercise of those talents and characteristics which have made her work in the department of neglected and dependent children such a success.

Miss MacLachlan was born of Scotch parentage, her father being the late James Jenkins MacLachlan who came from the Highlands of Scotland to Nova Scotia in 1853. Her mother was Emma Anderson of United Empire Loyalist stock. She was educated in Lunenburg Academy at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, at the provincial Normal School, Truro, Nova Scotia and later attended the Federal Business College in Regina, Sask. She taught school very successfully for a number of years in Lunenburg Academy. But in 1909 the call of the West was so strong that she came to Regina in September of that year. In April of 1910, she was appointed to the staff of the department for dependent and neglected children which at that time comprised only the superintendent, S. Spencer Page and herself. When no longer than a year there she was entrusted, along with her other duties, with the very important work of selecting foster homes for the children and of inspecting the foster homes in which they were placed. In 1913 she was appointed assistant superintendent taking almost complete charge of the department when the late Mr. Page was on holiday, inspecting foster homes or attending his duties as clerk of the legislative assembly. After the death of Mr. Page on October 10, 1916, she was appointed acting superintendent and a few months later superintendent.

When Miss MacLachlan entered the department the staff consisted of two, the superintendent and herself, and the number of children under its control was 35. At the time of her leaving to take up her new work as Juvenile Court Judge the staff was composed of nine while the number of children under its control had grown from 35 to 1,363. Of the children cared for 27 are fighting for king and country, one having made the supreme sacrifice. Ten of the girls have married, thus finding homes of their own. The others are in good foster homes growing up to be good and useful citizens.

Miss MacLachlan has received scores of letters congratulating her on her appointment as juvenile court judge, but perhaps those which give her the greatest pleasure and comfort are from the superintendents of the Children's Aid societies with whom she has worked for the past seven years. A. S. Wright, honorary secretary of the Children's Aid, Saskatoon, writes, "There will be no dislocation as there might have been with a brand new chief. The most important thing is that you have the personal qualifications in a marked degree. I feel everything is safe in your hands, and you have my hearty congratulations on your appointment. You are reaping the reward for your conscientious and excellent work." Arthur Hitchcock, president of the Children's Aid society in Moose Jaw, wrote, "Allow me to extend to you my congratulations on your appointment to the position of juvenile court judge. I feel sure that the mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders." Other messages came from prominent men and women in the same work who had been co-operating and associated with her during the past seven years, among them, J. J. Kelso, superintendent of the department of neglected and dependent children for Ontario, and J. S. Woodsworth, director of social research, Winnipeg.

As Mr. Wright pointed out in his telegram Miss MacLachlan possesses the personal qualifications in a marked degree. The older girls had learned to confide in Miss MacLachlan, and look on her as a real friend and kindly advisor, in all problems peculiar to them. She was to them a true friend as well as a comforter to their mothers. Their stories were always listened to and given every possible attention and kindness, no matter at what time advice was needed, in office hours or out of them. The introduction of the juvenile courts in Saskatchewan is a completely new venture, and when rumor was in circulation that Miss MacLachlan was about to be appointed the first lady judge in the

province the press of the province heralded her as the ideal woman for the appointment.

Miss MacLachlan has the honor of being the first and only woman who has ever been superintendent of a department of neglected and dependent children in Canada, and of being the first woman judge of the juvenile courts in Saskatchewan. Miss MacLachlan's career has been brilliantly successful, and the province of Saskatchewan does homage to her.

CLUB BEGINNINGS

Mrs. Blank had promised two basket balls to the district school when the big boys had made the courts in the new playground. She turned to a capable neighbor for advice as to how to secure those balls.

"Well," came the voice over the telephone, "I'm miserable from lonesomeness. Let's have a box supper or a basket picnic, whichever you want to call it, over at the schoolhouse and have a real good time. I guess I'm not the only one needing something of the sort. Everybody can see the new



MISS ETHEL MACLACHLAN
Canada's First Woman Superintendent of Department of Neglected and Dependent Children and Saskatchewan's First Woman Judge of Juvenile Courts.

playground, and the courts, and I think you will get the balls on the spot."

"Fine!" replied Mrs. Blank, and she added to herself, "And I'll see how folks feel about the Improvement Club I'm bound to start."

The supper was such a success, the getting together in the clean little school-house seemed so enjoyable, and the satisfaction over the new playground proved so mentally stimulating, that Mrs. Blank found alert listeners when she told what the agriculture college was offering country clubs.

"I hear," said Mrs. Blank in her straight-forward way, "that the college will send lecturers and demonstrators to any improvement or other club."

"Improvement club! What's an improvement club?" chuckled old Kebby Wheelock.

"There are lots of them right now in the state," said Carter Drake. "I was at a meeting of one in Waubesa County and I sure wished we had one."

"Well, what is it?" insisted Kebby.

"The people in a district," said Mrs. Blank, "organize themselves into a club to improve their district."

"Like how?" persisted Kebby.

"Improving roads. Improving general appearance of farm properties. Improving schools. Improving neighborhood neighborliness. Improving domestic work. Improving agricultural processes. Improving stock raising. Improving child raising and baby tending—"

"Oh, come," laughed Kebby, wagging his grizzly beard, "we'd all be improved right off the face of the earth—it sounds too moving!"

"We could hold our meetings right here in the schoolhouse, couldn't we?" said one man. And then came the words Mrs. Blank had hoped to hear:

"Let's organize right here and now!"

And they did.

"Now," said the beaming Mrs. Blank, "now that we are a real club and have a secretary, let us decide on what agricultural and domestic subjects we wish to hear lectures, and have our secretary write to the college about the matter."

And they did.

Meetings have since been regular and enthusiastic, gathering together both young and old. The college has already sent them three lecturers—one to speak on "Good Roads," one on "Chickens for Profit," and one on "Soil Tests."—Jessie Wright Whitecomb, in Mother's Magazine.

THE RAREST TALENT

"I feel of so little use in these progressive days," said a woman of mature years. "The woman of today is full of stimulating ideas. She is identified with important movements. She makes the most of her talents, but I—I—can do nothing. It seems as if I have so much to take up my time and yet I never do accomplish anything that will ever count in the vast scheme of things."

"You have the rarest talent that the world boasts and you make the most of it every day," replied her visitor. "You are agreeable to live with."

Agreeable to live with! Unassuming phrase, with what a powerful reach! With domestic squalls so flagrant, divorce rampant, "incompatibility" a household word, the woman who is agreeable to live with is a mighty factor in the press of progress. She brightens the atmosphere about her at a time when there seems much effort expended to make people good, but little to make them happy. Such a woman has the gift of divinity. She glorifies the commonplace. She nourishes the nation.

It is splendid to uplift, to be artistic, to head world movements, but there is little that so becomes a woman as to be agreeable to live with. It is a way in which those who tarry at home may keep step with their more conspicuously progressive sisters.—DARRA MORE.

CARE OF THE CHILD'S TEETH

By the end of the second year the baby should have his milk teeth complete, and until the sixth or seventh year, when the permanent set will begin to appear, these teeth must serve all the purposes that the final set will serve later. Since this is the time the child is learning to chew his food, a process necessary not only for proper digestion but for the strengthening and developing of his jaws and for the proper growth of the permanent teeth, it is important to keep the first teeth in the best possible working order. The condition of the teeth is a fair index to the general health of the child.

Until the child is old enough to use a toothbrush himself, the mother should wash his teeth every day; but as early as possible the child should learn to care for his own teeth. If the teeth cannot conveniently be cleaned after each meal, the mouth may at least be rinsed. Children should be taught that it is of special importance to wash the teeth and mouth after eating nuts, or any sweet, sticky, or pasty food. The teeth should be carefully cleaned at bed-time, since the fermentation of food particles left in the mouth, which leads to the decay of the teeth, proceeds more rapidly at night, when the mouth is still.

The child should be taught to brush the teeth from the gum downward or upward toward the cutting edge. When the teeth are bruised crosswise, the tendency is to push whatever is on them into the cracks and crevices of the teeth or under the edges of the gums. The inner surfaces of the teeth should also be brushed up and down, and the grinding surfaces should be scrubbed in all directions; after the scrubbing is finished the mouth should be thoroughly rinsed with warm water.

Some hard food like a stalk of celery or part of a ripe, juicy apple eaten at the end of a meal scours the surface of the teeth and leaves a fresh clean taste in the mouth.

Children should be taken regularly to a good dentist once or twice a year after the first set of teeth is complete. If cavities appear they should be filled with soft fillings and each tooth should be saved as long as possible. If the temporary molars are extracted before the sixth year molars come in, the latter will be apt to crowd forward into the space left vacant, and when the latter teeth come they will be pushed out of their regular places, destroying the natural line of the mouth. The first molars furnish the grinding surfaces necessary to proper chewing of the food and if they fall out too soon the child is hardly able to chew hard or tough food and is likely to swallow such food in chunks.

The care of the child's first teeth is important also because the health of the permanent set is largely dependent upon that of the first set. The second teeth are much larger than the first and consequently need more room in the gum. For necessary development the jaws must be given plenty of exercise. Consequently the child should have a mixed diet, including some hard food which he cannot swallow without chewing. Toast, crusts, hard crackers, certain fruits like apples, salad, vegetables and meats should provide the food elements needed for healthy teeth if the child is thriving.—Children's Bureau, Washington.

Ain't it funny that some folks you can't miss,
An' some folks you just miss a pile,
An' the folks you can't miss you see lots—
An' the other folks once in awhile.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT

The National Grange in the United States

In the United States as far back as the year 1867—thus making it coincide with the confederation of the Dominion of Canada—an organization known as "The Grange," or order of the Patrons of Husbandry, was formed. It was a secret order designed to promote the social and economic well-being of the tillers of the soil. In seven years its membership was estimated at 800,000. While primarily concerning itself with educational objects, the movement soon became an "anti-middleman" co-operation movement. In many cases the co-operative enterprises were rashly venturesome and ill-advised and resulted in disaster. Another difficulty in its work was the frequent attempts of selfish and partizan elements which sometimes found their way into the order and sought to undermine its integrity and to wreck its prospects. Not the least of its achievements is that it has been able to maintain its principles in spite of all opposition and to labor for rural community betterment for a full half century.

The movement has concerned itself with practically every problem of rural life in the United States. The unification of the nation after the Civil War; the establishment of agricultural colleges and schools; the introduction of the initiative and referendum; the improvement of highways; the elimination of transportation abuses; the securing of woman's true place in the community; the deepening and extension of temperance sentiment; opposition to commercial and industrial monopoly; the establishment of free rural mail delivery; the inauguration of a parcels post system and postal savings banks; public ownership of telegraph and telephone services; rural credit facilities; the promotion of co-operative business and opposition to exorbitant commercial tariffs.

The National Grange of the United States on Saturday afternoon, November 18, 1916, formally celebrated the Golden Jubilee of the order (the first meeting preparatory to organization having been held on November 15, 1867, while December 4, 1867, was later fixed as the "birthday of the order"). Not only is the order still "going strong," but it has been the inspiration of wide-spread and effective protest against the "menace of privilege," which is today a cardinal factor in the public life of the nation.

The Grange in Canada

The Dominion Grange received its charter from the Dominion government about the year 1874, and for many years exerted a wide influence, especially in the province of Ontario. The order still exists, but since many of the members have entered the farmers' associations later organized it is no longer a strong body. It deserves credit for being largely instrumental in keeping alive the lamp of local co-operation and practical democracy in difficult times and in preparing the way for the organization of the United Farmers of Ontario and the farmers' associations of the prairie provinces. The following paragraphs from the constitution of the Dominion Grange indicate the general principles of the organization:

1.—We heartily endorse the motto: "In essentials, Unity; in non-essentials, Liberty; in all things, Charity."

2.—We shall endeavor to advance our cause by laboring to accomplish the following objects:—

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves.

To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes and strengthen our attachments to our pursuits.

To foster mutual understandings and co-operation.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, and in general, acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require.

We shall avoid litigation as much as possible by arbitration in the Grange.

We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudice, and unhealthy rivalry and all unselfish ambition.

We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good-will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our order perpetual.

3.—For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers, into the most direct and friendly relation possible.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts as far as business is concerned are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that lend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact.

We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise as tend to oppress the people and rob them of their just profit.

We are not enemies to capital; but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies.

We long to see the antagonism between capital and labor removed by common consent and by enlightened statesmanship. We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest and exorbitant per cent. profit in trade.

4.—We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power. We especially advocate for our agricultural and industrial colleges and

Grain Growers in Saskatchewan and Manitoba

A Territorial Grain Growers' Association was organized in 1901, following meetings held in Indian Head and Moosomin. In 1902 twenty-one branch associations reported and the movement has grown till at the present time the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is a vast organization numbering over twenty-seven thousand members and exercising powerful influence upon the social, economic and public life of the province.

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association dates from the year 1903, when a meeting was called in Brandon which drew up a constitution and organized the provincial body. The following year 49 local branches were represented. The association at the present time has about 300 local branches grouped in 12 districts corresponding generally with the federal electoral constituencies. Further details of its history and work are available in

RALLY WEEK FOR MANITOBA

Are you rallying next week? It may take a little effort, but it's well worth while. The first essential is a getting together of your executive. The following are among the questions they might discuss when they get together:—

What exactly is our present financial and numerical standing?

Are our provincial and district dues fully paid up?

How many paid up members have we?

Can we increase that number before November 30 so as to make our report for the year the best possible?

What can we do to make the winter program of the greatest possible benefit to our community?

What can we do to increase the number of our lady members and to give them a larger place in our work?

Shall we arrange for a speaker for some evening this fall from outside our community?

Shall we be able to increase the circulation of The Guide in this community before the end of the year?

Shall we make any effort to secure a wider range of reading for our people? Can we establish a library?

Would a banquet or social night early in the season help to strengthen our work?

Can we do anything to secure fuller co-operation in our branch work from persons in the community not actually engaged in agriculture and yet really interested in community welfare and social progress?

Shall we procure enough copies of the official folder to supply some to each member and make him responsible for using them to help our cause?

public schools that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in the course of study.

5.—We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange is not a party organization. No Grange if true to its obligations can call political meetings, conventions, nor nominate candidates nor even discuss their merits in its meetings, nor permit any discussion upon questions on which we stand divided by party lines.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and if properly carried out will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must always bear in mind that no one, by becoming a patron, gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every citizen to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

It is the duty of every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs.

It is his duty to do all he can to put down bribery, corruption and trickery, and see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by the public interests, are nominated or all positions of trust, and to have carried out the principles which should always characterize every patron, that "The office should seek the man and not the man the office."

THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY

(See Manitoba page of next week's Guide).

Objectives and Prospects

The aim of the farmers' movement is the freeing of rural life from conditions (partially of internal defect and partially of inequitable relationship) which seriously obstruct its efficiency; and the development and enrichment of the life of the tillers of the soil that the country community may most completely fulfil its function in the life of the nation. The best life possible for the group in order to the fullest service for the life of the nation and the race—that is the basal conception.

At the foundation of its economy lies recognition of the principle that man is something other and more than a money getting and money spending animal; he is a being with a spiritual as well as a physical nature and for his fullest self realization the whole nature must have suitable environment and sustenance; he is a social being coming to his own only when living in fellowship and co-operation with his fellowmen. And so the best life for man is that in which all his faculties and especially those of his higher moral and social nature have opportunity for full development and exercise and in which his relationships with his fellowmen are characterized by justice and practical recognition of the brotherhood and interdependence of individuals, communities and nations.

Bettered Internal Conditions

The movement seeks, then, that rural life shall be made comfortable. The people must have comfortable houses, clothes and general conditions for their bodies. They must have good food and reasonable labor and sufficient sleep, recreation and rest. They must have comfortable conditions for the mind. A chance to read, think, discuss, express, influence. They must be educated, not only that "the body may be the ready servant of the mind, doing with ease and pleasure all the work that as a mechanism it is capable of," but in order that his intellect may be a "clear, cold logic-engine with all its parts of equal strength and in smooth working order, ready like a steam engine to be turned to any kind of work—to weave the gossamers as well as to forge the anchors of the mind." The farmer must—to follow out Huxley's great definition—"be one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions have been trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience, who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, and to hate all villainess, and to respect others as himself." For such development the isolation and the individualism and the social and intellectual poverty and the educational crudities, the commercial anachronisms must be banished and modes of life adopted which shall more effectively meet the needs of the time.

Better External Relationships

The movement seeks that steps be taken to overcome the class and group antagonisms that so tremendously weigh upon our life; antagonism between town and country, between manufacturer and consumer, between government and people, between religion and religion, between nation and nation. The interests of all men are interdependent. The things in which men agree are infinitely more important than the things in which they differ. Co-operation is incomparably better than competition. If the "greatest good to the greatest number" and "government of the people by the people for the people" were really the principles in control of our public life, the prevailing injustices between group and group would be exposed and condemned and abolished. That must be done. The interests of no group, however "influential," must be permitted to over-ride the interests of "the great plain people." By investigation, by conference, by publicity, by co-operation, by governmental action, men must be led to live for the community—not for the individual; for the nation, not for the group; for the whole of life and not for any segregated part. Voluntarily, with full consent and hearty purpose, if that may be, but with due measure of compulsion where that is necessary, each must be brought to respect the rights of others in order that there may be the all round square deal for which the heart of mankind yearns.

The Morning Cometh

And even under the shadow of a world war it is possible to conclude that there is

Continued on Page 15

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Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

FIRST DISTRICT CONVENTION

Our first district convention will be held at Viceroy on November 6 and 7. Both President Maharg and Secretary Musselman expect to attend this meeting. The first session begins at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 6th. The first item will be a roll-call of the locals, at which the president or the secretary of each local will be expected to make a brief reply and report as to the progress of his local. We also expect to have Mr. McKinney, superintendent of organization, with us, and it is intended to give special attention to matters of organization at this convention. Two of the subjects to be discussed are: Plans for Better Organization and How to keep up the Interest of our Members.

We want the ladies to feel that they have an important place in our meeting. As this is to be the first of our district meetings it is of special interest and should be well attended. It is being held earlier and this should enable the locals in the south country to be well represented. Let us put forth every effort to make this a most interesting and profitable district meeting.

O. M. W. EMERY,
District Director.

STRESS AND STRUGGLE

Central Secretary:—Repeated requests have been made to me from members of our local to find out whether the provincial government is again going to give relief to needy farmers as it did in 1914. The situation here is in a good many cases absolutely desperate. It is a problem as to how some families are going to pull through the winter. This colony here has been settled about six years. For three years we had to haul whatever we raised to Neville, 60 miles away. For the last three years we have to go to Cadillac, 40 miles away. For the first three years the low prices and the long haul hardly enabled the settlers to get on their feet financially. Then came the drought of 1914. The next year, although it gave us a bumper crop, did not help us much. There was hardly any land ready in the spring and the acreage not big enough. Whatever we raised went to the machine companies, who were after us hammer and tongs and the long haul got the rest of our profits. The year 1916 caught us with the rust and 1917 is dry again. The situation was desperate enough last year and we organized our railroad agitation under the leadership of Geo Spence, whom we subsequently elected to the provincial legislature so that he might better further our interests. The country around here is up against it and it means pull out for many of us if we don't get help. Meanwhile the government is appealing to us for greater production.

Some few loan companies lend money on land even as far from a railroad as we are, but people fight shy of them and for cause. I have been asked if there was any reasonable certainty of a farmer getting a loan from the government if he applied for one and how long it would be coming if he got it granted and what are the proper officials to whom he should apply?

Our local has been sadly falling off both in members and in interest. We still hang on, hoping for better times. It is our lack of capital that keeps us from utilizing the opportunities the G.G.A. has to offer us.

T. B. BUCHHOLS,

Val Marie G.G.A. Sec'y.

The above letter needs no eloquence to add to the effectiveness of its appeal. It is a story of struggle and long endurance which places these people in the category of heroes and at the same time reminds one of the heart-felt cry of the Macedonians, "Come over and help us!" Between the lack of railway communication, crop failures and the persistence of the machine companies, the farmers seem to be in danger of being crushed out of existence. What wonder then that there

is a falling off both in membership and interest in the local at this point. But "hope springs eternal in the human breast" and they still hang on, hoping for better times. This letter vividly shows the need both for the Greater Production Loan and the provision of railway facilities for the district, and it is satisfactory to know, on the authority of the deputy minister of agriculture that this particular case will have consideration and that it is likely that arrangements can be made for relief if the investigation to be made satisfies the government that help is really needed. Loans may be secured by application to the Farm Loans Board.

S. W. YATES.

AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSES

In connection with the Manitoba College of Agriculture an arrangement has been in existence, for the last year or two at least, by which it has been possible to bring the benefits of University instruction in agriculture and allied subjects to a large number of people who otherwise would never come into contact with such teaching. There cannot be any question as to the advantage of such instruction, carried out by men and women who have made the subject a life study, and the advantage and value of it must be immeasurably greater in the case of new settlers, who have been brought up in a country where agricultural methods are altogether different, or who have come out to Canada without any previous experience in farming at all. It would, of course, be marvelous if such people could spend a season or two without learning something of value, both as to the nature of the soil and methods of cultivation. While admitting, however, that experience is a good teacher, it is still a fact that many a man has had to pay dearly for his instruction in this particular school, and it would have been for better, both for him and the nation, if he had been brought into contact at the beginning with men who have made a thorough study of the composition of the soil, of the best methods to be adopted in cultivating soils of different textures and chemical properties, of the various types of livestock and their treatment in order to get the best results, diseases of field crops, weeds and their control, and the hundred and one other branches of agriculture which might be mentioned. Something in this line has of course been done by the department of agriculture of Saskatchewan by means of the better farming trains. No doubt this method of instruction has been of great value to the farmers and their families in the districts which have been reached. The period of instruction, however, does not extend to more than a day or two at most, and the scheme adopted by the Manitoba Agricultural College would appear to be a great improvement on the Saskatchewan plan.

The method in question is an arrangement for short course schools, promoted by the agricultural college extension branch which will be in operation from November 13, 1917, until March 1, 1918. Eighteen of these schools are to be held during the winter, arranged in two circuits of nine schools each, the instruction being for the most part the same. A carload of equipment will be taken to each school, and the course in each case extend over a period of two weeks. The subjects will be agriculture, gas engineering and home economics, so that the benefits will extend not only to those whose work is entirely in the field, but also to the homemakers. In addition to the regular lectures of the course two or three popular evening lectures are also given by prominent speakers.

It has been found that there is a very active demand for instruction in gas engineering in Manitoba, owing to so large a number of young men who formerly operated these engines being on active service, and last year the

greater part of the students in this subject were men over 40 years of age. There was also an active interest in progressive methods of agriculture and especially in weed eradication, sheep raising and the growth of annual fodder crops.

Time must often hang heavily on the hands of our farming population during the long winter months, and it would seem that such a course as this would prove most popular, as it would not only help to break the monotony but would be of immense value to the farmer in helping him to secure increased returns for his labor. This is a method of extension to which the extension branch of our own University might profitably give its attention.

S. W. YATES.

TOOK PRIZE AT PEORIA

D. Japp, secretary of the Speers G.G.A. Ltd., informs us that the vice-president of their local, R. W. Clarke, took third prize for wheat in the dry farming class at the Peoria International Exposition. Besides growing prize wheat Mr. Clarke also specializes in Victory oats and Wee McGregor potatoes.

While Saskatchewan is proud of Seager Wheeler and Manitoba appreciates Mr. Larcombe, the Speers Association want us to understand that they are proud of Mr. Clarke and consider that he should receive public recognition.

H. H. M.

ACCIDENT TO SECRETARY

From a letter just received at the Central office from John H. Wilton, secretary of the Alba G.G.A., Salvador, we regret to learn that Mr. Wilton has unfortunately lost his right arm owing to an accident. Mr. Wilton has returned home after a two months' absence from this cause. We wish him every success notwithstanding the disadvantage under which he now labors, and trust also that the Alba G.G.A. under his guidance will have a successful future.

At our last meeting the following resolution was passed:—That this meeting of the Star City G.G.A. is in favor of District No. 12 being divided into two districts, believing that the present district is too large to enable the district director to cover the ground properly and suggesting that the Carrot River Valley should be formed into a separate district.

GEORGE REELY.

WHEAT RESERVES IN INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND ARGENTINE

The Minneapolis Daily Market Record of September 13, says:—The exportable reserves of wheat now on hand in Australia is estimated at 135,927,000 bushels; in India, 80,538,000 bushels; and in Argentina, 26,107,000 bushels, according to figures received by the United States Food Administration. These reserves will be materially increased by the coming winter harvests in these countries.

If these and other wheat stocks were available to meet the needs of the Allies, the wheat problem of the United States would be immediately solved. But the lack of tonnage must be always taken into consideration. To ship wheat from Australia would take three times the tonnage per cargo as that from North America, since the route is three times as long, and the extra tonnage for this purpose can not be spared. Moreover, the submarine danger is about twice as great. Small cargoes of this wheat, however, are now being brought across the Pacific to our Western coast, mostly by sailing vessels, transported across the continent, and reshipped from Atlantic ports to the Allied countries.

New wheat crops will be harvested in Argentina in December and January, in Australia in January, and in India in February and March. The coming Argentine crop is officially estimated at 239,575,000 bushels, a record crop, as against a production of 77,444,000 bushels for last year's crop. The Argentine wheat for future delivery is being quoted at \$1.25 per bushel.

In Australia sowing for the new crop is in progress, with a heavy acreage of planting reported. No estimate from India is given other than that the crop is heavy.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Support the Victory Loan

It Will Mobilize the Savings of the People for War.

By H. W. Wood, President U.F.A.

Arrangements are being rapidly perfected to organize Alberta for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to a war loan to be known as Canada's Victory Loan, 1917. There is no necessity to dwell on the needs of money to carry on this war. We all know the needs are so insistent that every nation is straining its resources to the uttermost to meet the requirements. If we give our men to the cause and then fail on account of financial backing, their blood will be on our heads.

To meet Canada's immediate requirements, the need of \$150,000,000 is imperative. More will be accepted if subscribed. In order that you may understand more fully the Allies' financial condition which rests largely on Britain's tremendously taxed strength, I will quote from a speech made by Sir George Foster in the House of Commons on September 8 in reply to certain members who were urging that pressure be brought to bear on the Imperial authorities to continue to furnish orders to our munition factories after the British factories were equipped to furnish these munitions themselves.

"My honorable friend would have this government insist upon the British government spending hundreds of millions of dollars in this country for munitions which can be made in Britain; to the detriment of the purchase in this country of the agricultural products which we can raise, and which Great Britain cannot raise. There is no ground for such an argument as that, or for insisting upon it. So far as this government is concerned, we do not intend to insist upon that thing being done.

"We do not intend to take the vicious ground of demanding that Great Britain shall spend her millions in Canada getting made here what she can better and more cheaply make in Great Britain for the prosecution of the war, and thereby leave herself without funds to buy what is absolutely necessary; food for the British people from Canada, which can and does raise the food and wishes to supply it.

"If this government is going to urge the British government to purchase anything in this country it will not be munitions, but the fruits of the earth, the products of the soil, the farmers' increment, which Great Britain cannot supply and which we can supply in abundance.

"I leave my honorable friend to his argument that this government shall make a plea to the government of Great Britain that Great Britain shall continue to make her expenditures in this country in such a way that we may carry on the manufacture of munitions to the same extent as before. Great Britain has bought munitions in Canada to a tremendous extent. During the last two years and a half she has expended nearly \$400,000,000 on munitions in this country, perhaps more than that, I have not the exact figures. She has done that because she has needed those things, because she was not then fully equipped for making them, and also because we financed the purchases for her. But as soon as she became thoroughly equipped to make all those munitions that she needed and has a surplus from which to supply her Allies, was it not wise and right that she should give that work to her own people, keep that money in her own country, and thereby more economically and cheaply throw her resources into the field for the successful prosecution of the war?

Britain's Tremendous Undertaking

"My colleague, the minister of finance, has very frankly laid before this House some phases of the financial question, about which we probably do not think as much as we might and which it is very difficult for us adequately to sense. It may very well be thought that Great Britain is the richest country in the world; that she has interminable resources. To a certain extent it is true that she is rich and has great resources, but the financial burdens imposed upon Great Britain from the beginning of the war are also beyond the power of the human mind to grasp. She has upon her shoulders the financial burden of maintaining the greatest fleet in the world, a fleet now almost double what it was at the beginning of the war. Instead of an army of 150,000 men which she had trained when the war began, she is main-

taining an army of well up to four or five millions of men. She carries on operations in every continent and in almost every quarter of the globe. She has her military expeditions in South Africa, Asia, Italy, the Balkans, Mesopotamia and at the front in France. She has contingents of her forces everywhere. She shoulders that whole work. Her Allies, France, Italy, Russia, Belgium and the Balkan States have depended upon Great Britain, and generously she has given them the support without which they could not have done what they have done. All that comes upon Great Britain and anyone who will carefully think over and try to realize what it means will come to the conclusion that there are not immeasurable depths of resources in Great Britain.

"To make a long story short, Great Britain today finds the very greatest difficulty in financing her needs and the needs of the war. Canada has stood behind her as no other outside dominion has done or has been able to do, not that others have not had as good a will, but they have not had the resources, and therefore, they have not been able to do as much as Canada has done. But Canada has tried to do her share in that respect.

"So the matter of financing for the future is a very difficult problem. Here was your cheese industry in Canada running up to \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000. Great Britain needed that cheese, but Great Britain was not able to finance for that cheese. So Canada came in and financed for it, and is doing it to this day. There is also your bacon and hog industry, and the livestock industry. Great Britain is not able today to finance for what she absolutely needs from this country in the way of these products, and if it is to be done Canada must do it. Canada is prepared to do it to the utmost of her power—is doing it today and is organizing to do it in the future. Yonder in the West is a possible wheat crop with a surplus of anywhere between 100,000,000 and 200,000,000 bushels. If Great Britain does buy that wheat, Great Britain must finance, and perhaps very largely through Canada herself. And yet here are gentlemen who plead with tears in their voices that we should keep up the munition factories, and let our wheat lie in the elevators or on the prairies of the West."

All previous Canadian loans have been subscribed largely by a few wealthy subscribers. The time has come when the people must subscribe. This money is to be used largely to buy the products of our own farms at remunerative prices. By loaning, not giving, but loaning this money, we both furnish the sinews of war and keep open a market for our products and thereby maintain our prosperity. Besides it is building for the future. If we invest now while we have the money to spare we will receive it back, interest and principal, at a time when we may be sorely in need of it.

The famous Liberty Loan of millions of dollars floated in the United States was enthusiastically financed by an enormous number of subscribers scattered all over the country, by all classes of people. By this method the burden of financing was splendidly equalized; but the good results of this will not be realized till the repayment of that loan is shared in by all these classes and sections, and not all drawn to one class of people, or one section of the country.

Let us be equally wise and equally zealous in supporting a popular loan in Canada. We want to come as near as possible to having at least one bond allotted to each man, woman, boy and girl in Alberta. The details of the plan of campaign will be fully explained to you later by those who have the work in hand. Each man, woman, boy and girl must do his or her share in this crisis. You cannot do it by idleness. Each dollar must do its duty. Dollars can not do their duty in idleness. Do not hoard them. Do not spend them foolishly in riotous living. Send them out on a safe, necessary enterprise in the service of both country and self by investing in this Victory Loan. Thus invested, they will be bread cast upon the waters that will return to you, perhaps in a time of great need. The United States first "Liberty

Loan" was floated at three and a half per cent. interest. Our "Victory Loan" will bear about five and a half per cent. interest.

CONVENTION OF SECRETARIES

I am enclosing with official circular No. 18 a copy of the minutes of the convention of local secretaries which was held in Calgary on June 28 and 29. We have a few extra copies at the office and can supply our locals with same on request, but not more than five copies to a local. You will find a number of paragraphs in this report dealing with possible activities of your local, and I would suggest that you make a point of reading the matter on one specific subject and have a discussion on same at each meeting of your local this winter, or whenever the program will permit of its introduction. If the secretary cannot undertake this work, we would like you to appoint a special committee or individual who has the interest of the association at heart, and who can spare the time to bring each of the subjects discussed at the secretaries' convention before your local, using this report as a basis to work from.

Local Bulletin

I am also enclosing a copy of the bulletin which has been issued for several years by the Cowley U.F.A. Local. I want you to note particularly that this bulletin is used for communicating those parts of our official circular which the secretary considers will be of particular value to his members. The balance of the circular is used up for items of local interest which the Central office could not include in its circulars, even if they knew of these items. The cost of the bulletin is covered by the advertisements, some of which you will note are secured from business firms not resident in the locality, but who do business in the locality; others are from trade organizations, both resident and doing business in the locality, the balance being made up of advertisements by members of the local or farmers in the district who have pure bred stock or some other proposition which involves trading with their neighbors. There is no reason in the world why any district of the U.F.A. that wants to get busy along these lines should not do so. It would need some form of district organization, by which I mean that unless there is a circulation of at least 200 or 300 for a bulletin of this kind, the advertising is of practically no value. The larger the circulation, the greater the value of the advertising, but there is no particular object at any time to make the advertising rate so high that it will do anything more than pay for the publicity which you can get through such a medium. I bring this matter to your attention with a strong recommendation that you look into its possibilities. If there is any further assistance that you require either from the Central office or from the Cowley local, I am sure that either will be only too glad to give it to you.

Farmers' Platform

We have secured through the Canadian Council of Agriculture, copies of a 60 page pamphlet which has been prepared under their supervision, with an explanation and argument on each item of the Farmers' Platform endorsed by the various Western farmers' organizations. Arrangements have been made to mail copies of this book to individual shareholders of the United Grain Growers in Alberta, and also to the secretaries of our locals, but as some of our locals have a considerable number of members who are not shareholders in the United Grain Growers, we have secured this extra supply for their benefit. The Central office will be glad to send out a supply to any locals who desire to order a quantity on basis of two cents per book to cover the cost of postage. —P. P. W.

The Mayo brothers, of the Rochester hospital have turned over their entire savings to the University of Minnesota. In his announcement to the university board, Dr. Will J. Mayo made the following statement: "The money came from the people and we feel it should be returned to the people. It is our wish that the funds shall serve the state for generations in the furtherance of medical investigation and research. All humanity we hope, will be benefited by the work which we expect the funds to enable scientists to carry on." The total amount turned over by the two celebrated physicians is \$1,650,344.

Manitoba Section

Continued from Page 11

good reason to have hope as regards the future. It is true that monopoly and vested "right" and privileged "interest" and partisan prejudice are still strong. But it is also certain that there never was such unanimous and intelligent and earnest and purposeful protest against class dominance and class injustice as today. The strongholds are not all taken; the battle is not won, there are dark shadows still in the sky but—

"There are signs in the sky that the darkness is past,

There are tokens in endless array,

That the storm which had seemingly banished the dawn,

Has but hastened the advent of day."

"Never again" is the motto which is being applied not only to the cruel horror of war, but to the social wrongs and commercial frauds and economic injustices and governmental tyrannies which lead to war conditions. The conscience of mankind is being stimulated and the issue unquestionably must be movement in the direction of the true democracy which the farmers' movement seeks.

N.B.—For concise expression of what the farmers' movement has done and what it seeks to do, see Grain Growers' official folder.—W. R. W.

YOUR LOCAL LIBRARY

You may do without a clock in your church. You may do without a weather vane on your barn. You may even, if you are robust, get along without your after dinner nap. But you cannot expect a rural community to continue to prosper and to live truly and to hold your young people if you do not establish a local library.

In one progressive Manitoba community the ladies decided that the community should have a library and, needless to say, got it. Do you ask how? Well, they raised the wherewithal by compiling, publishing and selling a cook book representing the best things in their various pantries. They scurried around and got enough advertising in the book to cover the cost of printing, so that all the proceeds of copies sold was clear profit. And now when one visits that locality two things are found to be conspicuous—the excellence of the kitchen products and the prevalence of good reading matter in the homes of the people.

If your men will not or cannot or do not move in this matter, give the hint to the women. Don't compel them to publish a cook book, but set them, after the way they themselves choose, to get for the community a library of readable books. You have been wanting to serve the cause, to do something for the people. Here is your chance. Right now in this blue, dreary October get your people going towards the library. It is an investment well worth while. It comes by co-operation and common sense. And when once you get it, it will prove "a joy forever." Talk it up on rally night.

UNITED FARMERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

An organization bearing the above name has been developing for several years in the Kelowna district and by the opening of the present year had organized 14 local branches. These with other farmers' clubs in the province sent delegates to a mass meeting of farmers convened at the close of the meeting of the Stock Breeders' Association at Victoria in the month of March. After full discussion it was decided to organize a provincial association to be known as the United Farmers of British Columbia and to apply for affiliation with the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The first task of the new organization will be the unifying as far as may be of a large number (341) of varied farmers' organizations in the province in order to secure effective co-operation. Success to them.

The Oakville Women's Grain Growers' Auxiliary reports a donation of \$20 from Mrs. Tooth, of Eli—\$10 being for the Belgian Babies and \$10 for the French Wounded Relief Fund. Thus the good work goes on. Next!

"The Declaration of American Independence was indeed only one incident in that noble series of the charters of freedom which knit together the successive ages of English-speaking civilization. The Habeas Corpus, the Petition of Rights, and, back of all, the Magna Charta itself were the needful precursors." —J. A. MacDonald.

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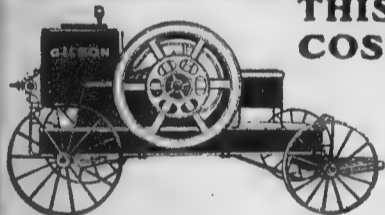
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A CORRECTION

In the advertisement of United Grain Growers Limited, in The Guide last week (October 17) an error occurred in a few of the first copies off the press. U.G.G. Sloop-Sleighs 2½ inch Steel were priced as Winnipeg, \$38.50; Regina, \$40.50; Calgary, \$42.00; and 2½ inch Cast, Winnipeg, \$35.50; Regina, \$37.00; Calgary, \$38.00. These prices should have read, 2½ inch Steel, Winnipeg, \$35.50; Regina, \$37.00; Calgary, \$38.00. 2½ inch Cast, Winnipeg, \$38.50; Regina, \$40.50; Calgary, \$42.00. If your copy was wrong, please note this correction and see page 39 of this issue.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG - REGINA - CALGARY



THIS ENGINE WILL COST YOU NOTHING

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A Reasonable Man's Peace

By H. G. Wells

(Author of "Mr. Britling Sees It Through")

The international situation at the present time is beyond question the most wonderful that the world has ever seen. There is not a country in the world in which the great majority of sensible people is not passionately desirous of peace, of an enduring peace, and—the war goes on.

The conditions of peace can now be stated in general terms that are as acceptable to a reasonable man in Berlin as they are to a reasonable man in Paris or London or Petrograd or Constantinople. There are to be no conquests, no domination of recalcitrant populations, no bitter insistence upon vindictive penalties, and there must be something in the nature of a world-wide League of Nations to keep the peace securely in future, to "make the world safe for democracy" and maintain international justice. To that the general mind of the world has come today.

Why, then, does the waste and killing go on? Why is not the Peace Conference sitting now?

Manifestly because a small minority of people in positions of peculiar advantage, in positions of trust and authority, prevent or delay its assembling.

The answer which seems to suffice in all the Allied countries is that the German Imperial government, that the German Imperial government alone, stands in the way, that its tradition is incurably a tradition of conquest and aggression, that until German militarism is overthrown, etc. Few people in the Allied countries will dispute that that is broadly true. But is it the whole and complete truth? Is there nothing more to be done on our side? Let us put a question that goes to the very heart of the problem. Why does the great mass of the German people still cling to its incurably belligerent government?

The answer to that question is not overwhelmingly difficult. The German people sticks to its militarist imperialism as Mazeppa stuck to his horse: because it is bound to it and the wolves pursue. The attentive student of the home and foreign propaganda literature of the German government will realize that the case made by German imperialism, the main argument by which it sticks to power, is this, that the Allied governments are also imperialist, that they also aim at conquest and aggression, that for Germany the choice is world-empire or downfall and utter ruin. This is the argument that holds the German people stiffly united. For most men in most countries it would be a convincing argument, strong enough to override considerations of right and wrong. I find that I myself am of this way of thinking, that whether Britain has done right or wrong in the past—and I have sometimes criticised my country very bitterly—I cannot endure the prospect of seeing her at the foot of some victorious foreign nation. Neither will any German who matters. Very few people would respect a German who would.

But the case for the Allies is that this great argument by which, and by which alone, the German Imperial government keeps its grip upon the German masses at the present time and keeps them facing their enemies is untrue. The Allies declare that they do not want to destroy the German people; they do not want to cripple the German people; they want merely to see certain gaping wounds inflicted by Germany repaired and set right by Germany, and beyond that reasonable requirement they want nothing but to be assured, completely assured, absolutely assured, against any further aggressions on the part of Germany.

Is that true? Our leaders say so, and we believe them. We would not support them if we did not. And if it is true, have the statesmen of the Allies made it as transparently and convincingly clear to the German people as possible?

That is one of the supreme questions of the present time. We cannot too earnestly examine it. Because in the

answer to it lies the reason why so many men were killed yesterday on the eastern and western fronts, so many ships sunk, so much property destroyed, so much human energy wasted for ever upon mere destruction, and why tomorrow and the next day and the day after—through many months yet, perhaps—the same killing and destroying must still go on.

In many respects this war has been an amazing display of human inadaptability. The military history of this war has still to be written, the grim story of machinery misunderstood, improvements resisted, antiquated methods persisted in; but the broad facts are already before the public mind. After three years of war the air offensive, the only possible decisive blow, is still merely talked of. And at least equally remarkable is the dragging inadaptability of European statescraft. Every where the failure of ministers and statesmen to rise to the urgent definite necessities of the present time is glaringly conspicuous. They seem to be incapable even of thinking how the war may be brought to a end. They seem incapable of that plain speaking to the world audience which alone can bring about a peace. They keep on with the tricks and feints of a departed age, with bureau politics.

Both on the side of the Allies and on the side of the Germans the declarations of public policy remain childishly vague and disingenuous, childish—*"diplomatic."*

They chatter like happy imbeciles while civilization bleeds to death. It was perhaps to be expected. Few, if any, men of over five-and-forty completely readjust themselves to changed conditions, however novel and challenging the changes may be, and nearly all the leading figures in these affairs are elderly men, trained in a tradition of diplomatic ineffectiveness, and now overworked and overstrained to a pitch of complete inelasticity. They go on as if it were still 1913.

Could anything be more palpably shifty and unsatisfactory, more senile, more feebly artful, than the recent utterances of the German Chancellor? Could anything be more artlessly typical of the ideas of an age that passes away than the Pope's unhappy suggestion that the German claim upon the land of the massacred Herreros is of the same nature as the claim of the Belgians upon Belgium? And, on our own side—?

Let us examine the three leading points about this peace business in which this jaded statescraft is most apparent on our own side.

Let the reader ask himself the following questions:

Does he know what the Allies mean to do with the problem of Central Africa?

It is the clear common sense of the African situation that while these precious regions of raw material remain divided up between a number of competitive European imperialisms, each resolutely set upon the exploitation of its "possessions" to its own advantage and the disadvantage of the others, there can be no permanent peace in the world. There can be permanent peace in the world only when tropical and sub-tropical Africa constitute a field free to the commercial enterprise of everyone irrespective of nationality, when this is no longer an area of competition between nations. This is possible only under some supreme international control, a control in which each nation interested can exercise a share corresponding to its original possessions. It requires no special knowledge nor wisdom to see that. A schoolboy can see it. Anyone but a statesman absolutely flaccid with overstrain can see that. Otherwise there are bound to be conflicts leading at last to renewed war. However difficult it may prove to work out in detail, such an international control must therefore be worked out. The manifest solution of the problem of the German colonies in Africa is neither to return them to her nor deprive her of them, but to give her a share in the

pooled general control of mid-Africa. So she can be deprived of all power for political mischief in Africa without humiliation or economic injury. So, too, we can head off—and in no other way can we head off—the power for evil, the power of developing quarrels, inherent in "imperialisms" other than German.

But has the reader any assurance that this sane solution of the African problem has the support of the Allied governments? At best he has only a vague persuasion. And consider how the matter looks "over there."

The German government assures the German people that the Allies intend to cut off Germany from the African supply of raw material. That would mean the practical destruction of German economic life. It is something far more vital to the mass of Germans than any question of Belgium or Alsace-Lorraine. It is therefore one of the ideas most potent in nerving the overstrained German people to continue their fight. Why are we, and why are the German people, not given some definite assurance in this matter? Given full reparation by Germany in Europe, given a satisfactory treatment of the just claims of Belgium, Serbia, France and Italy in Europe, is Germany to be allowed a fair share in the control and trade of a pooled and neutralized Central Africa? Sooner or later we must come to some such an arrangement. Why not state it plainly now?

A second question is equally essential to any really permanent settlement, and it is one upon which these eloquent but unsatisfactory mouthpieces of ours turn their backs with an equal resolution, and that is the fate of the Ottoman Empire. What in plain English are we up to there? Whatever happens that Humpty Dumpty cannot be put back as it was before the war. The idea of the German imperialist, the idea of our own little but influential band of noisy imperialist vulgarians, is evidently a game of grab, a perilous cutting up of these areas into jostling protectorates and spheres of influence, from which either the Germans or the Allies (according to the side you are on) are to be viciously shut out. On such a basis this war must be, of course, a war to the death. Neither Germany, France, Italy, nor Russia can live prosperously if its trade and enterprise are shut out from this cardinally important area. There is therefore no alternative, if we are to have a permanent pacification of the world, but local self-development in these regions under some honestly conceived international control of police and transit and trade. Let it be granted that that will be a difficult control to organize. None the less it has to be attempted. It has been attempted because here is no other way of peace. But once that conception has been clearly formulated a second great motive why Germany should continue fighting will have gone.

The third great issue about which there is nothing but fog and uncertainty is the so-called "War after the war," the idea of a permanent economic alliance to prevent the economic recuperation of Germany. Upon that idea German imperialism, in its frantic effort to keep its tormented people fighting, naturally puts the utmost stress.

The threat of war after the war robs the reasonable German of his last inducement to turn on his government and insist upon peace. Shut out from all trade, unable to buy food, deprived of raw material, peace would be as bad for Germany as war. He will argue naturally enough and reasonably enough that he may as well die fighting as starve. This is a far more vital issue to him than the Belgian issue or the release of Poland or Alsace-Lorraine. Our statesmen waste their breath and slight our intelligence when these foreground questions are thrust in front of the really fundamental matters. But as the mass of sensible people in every country concerned, in Germany just as much as in France or Great Britain, know perfectly well, unimpeded trade is good for everyone except a few rich adventurers, and restricted trade destroys limitless wealth and welfare for mankind to make a few private fortunes or secure an advantage for some imperialistic clique.

We want an end to this silly and mischievous economic strategy, we want an end to this plotting of governments against the welfare of their neighbors, which impoverishes the whole world. In such offences Germany has been the chief of sinners, but which among the belligerent nations can throw the first stone?

Here again the way to the world's peace, the only way to enduring peace, lies through internationalism, through an international survey of commercial treaties, through an international control of inter-state shipping and transport rates. Unless the Allied statesmen fail to understand the implications of their own general professions they mean that. But why do they not say it plainly? Why do they not shout it

so compactly and loudly that all Germany will hear and understand? Why do they not justify imperialism to Germany? Why do they maintain a threatening ambiguity towards Germany on all these matters.

By doing so they leave Germany no choice but a war of desperation. They underline and endorse the claim of German imperialism that this is war for bare existence. They unify the German people. They prolong the war.

CONDEMN WESLEY BOARD

The Rosedale (Winnipeg) Methodist Church board, at its quarterly meeting held recently, passed a resolution denouncing the action of Wesley College board

in dismissing Dr. Salem G. Bland from the college faculty.

The resolution declares that the action was not in accord with the feeling of a strong section of the conference of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; that it met with strong disapproval on the part of the student body, and that such action tended to alienate a large measure of sympathy of the common membership of the churches, and will mitigate against the raising of funds for the support of the college. Furthermore, the resolution says no satisfactory explanation has been given for the action.

Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to the president of Manitoba conference, the chairman of the college board and the chairman of the South Winnipeg district.

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See What You Save When You Buy Direct From Me!

Send today for my big book of amazing values. Learn what you can save on your farm supplies, and how and why I can save you money. My big book climaxes my years of success in direct-to-you bargain giving. In it you will find prices lower than you ever thought possible—especially now when prices are so high on everything.

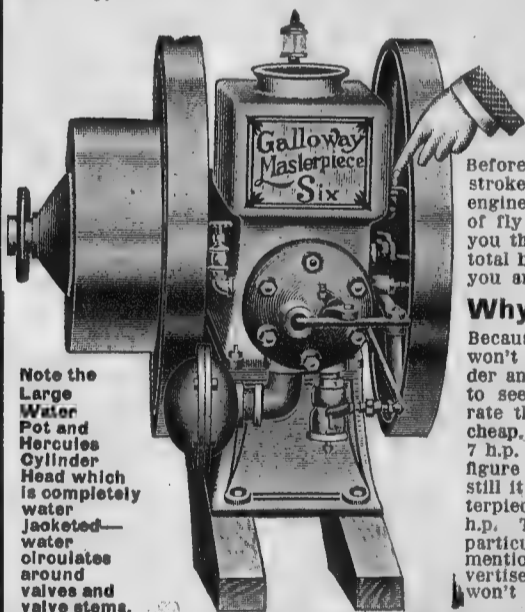
REMEMBER I AM A FARMER BRED AND BORN, AS WELL AS A MANUFACTURER. I own and operate the largest chain of factories in the world, selling direct to the consumer. I sell direct to you without the usual many middlemen's profits. Send for my book NOW and learn how I save you big money.

Read Every Word of This Important Announcement if You Intend Buying a Gasoline Engine

Don't be fooled by the over-rating given many of the engines now on the market. Remember there is only one honest way of determining the power of an engine, and that is by the bore and the stroke. Some of the widely advertised engines are greatly over-rated for the purpose of making them look powerful and cheap. They give you a so-called brake-test, but are afraid to state boldly the bore and stroke of their engines. Some of these dealers are selling a FIVE horse power engine and calling it a SIX; others are selling a SIX horse power engine and calling it a SEVEN. They are much over-rated and can only develop their power for a few minutes, EVEN ON THE BRAKE-TEST, and then only by speeding their engine up to a frame-racking speed. Remember this: when you see an engine advertised without the bore and stroke being given, you can most always depend on it that they are trying to cover up something.

HERE IS MY POSITIVE GUARANTEE TO THE WHOLE WORLD

I personally guarantee that my Masterpiece "Six" will out-work, out-pull, run slower and develop more power than any six or seven horse power engine now on the market whose rating is developed by the brake-test only, and whose bore and stroke does not exceed the Galloway Masterpiece "Six." If it does not I will take the engine back, pay all transportation charges both ways, and give you interest on the time I have had your money. The power of every Galloway Engine is determined by its bore and stroke, and I further guarantee absolutely that every Galloway Engine will develop power far in excess of its rating.



Note the Large Water Pot and Hercules Cylinder Head which is completely water-jacketed—water circulates around valves and valve stems.

Here Is The Answer—Figure It Out For Yourself

Before you buy any engine find out its bore and stroke. It's the large bore and long stroke that counts in giving power. Figure it this way: Multiply the bore of any engine by itself; then multiply by the stroke; then multiply again by the revolutions of fly wheel per minute; and then divide the sum total by 16,000. This will give you the honest power rating of any engine. Remember you always divide the sum you are figuring.

Why Do I Tell You All This?

Because I believe in a square deal for all. I won't knowingly misrepresent my goods under any circumstances, and it makes me mad to see how some of my competitors over-rate their machines just to make them look cheap. Why there is one widely advertised 7 h.p. engine right here in Canada that won't figure over 6 h.p. on the bore and stroke, and still it is sold at a higher price than my Masterpiece "Six" just because it is called a 7 h.p. The question of bore and stroke in this particular so-called 7 h.p. engine is never mentioned, either in their catalogue or advertisements. Why? Because they know it won't figure up to its advertised rating.

How to Figure Galloway's Masterpiece "Six"	
Bore (5 1/2 in.)	5.50
Multiplied by itself	5.50
Equals	30.25
Multiplied by stroke (10 in.)	10
Equals	302.50
Multiplied by speed (350 rev.)	350
Equals	105875
Now always divide above sum by 16,000, thus:	
105875	105875
16000	6 9875
	16000
	1675
Which gives the Galloway Masterpiece more than 6 1/2 honest genuine horse power.	

MY BIG FREE BOOK TELLS

All the inside information on the manufacture of GASOLINE ENGINES, OIL SEPARATORS, NEW LOW DOWN MANURE SPREADERS. How I make them in my own chain of factories, how I sell them at unheard of low prices and still give 30 to 90 days' free trial on your own farm or place.

Send for the book to-day. It's free if you fill out and mail the coupon.

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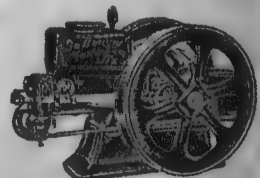
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Name

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Mark a circle around implement you are intending to buy.



Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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D.C.L., President.

H. V. F. JONES, Asst. General Manager.

SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager.

V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches.

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Current accounts of manufacturers receive the careful personal attention of the officers of this Bank, which has the financial strength and equipment necessary for prompt and efficient service.

Bank of Hamilton

Head Office - Hamilton

61 Branches in Western Canada

DIRECTORS

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President

Cyrus A. Birge, Vice-President

O. O. Dalton W. E. Philp

Robert Hobson W. A. Wood

J. Turnbull I. Pitblado, K.C.

J. P. Bell, General Manager

Capital Authorized:

\$5,000,000

Capital Paid Up:

\$3,000,000

Surplus:

\$3,500,000

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to carry Life Insurance? There is only one answer, either from a financial or peace of mind point of view. The ever-increasing amount of Life Insurance written, not only by our company but other representative institutions, is an evidence of its merit.

If it is good business to carry Fire Insurance, and every sane business man believes it is, then it should be equally good business to carry life insurance. A Fire Policy may become a claim, while a Life Insurance Policy must either by death or maturity.

Write us today, stating your age, whether married or single, and we shall be pleased to forward you particulars of a policy best suited to your needs.



THE Manufacturers Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE - - - TORONTO, CANADA

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On Improved and occupied farm property.
PROMPT ATTENTION. CURRENT RATES.
Full particulars from our agent in your district or—

UNION TRUST
STRENGTH—FIDELITY
COMPANY LIMITED

REGINA, SASK.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CANADA'S VICTORY LOAN

Canada's Victory Loan is the name that has been decided on for the new domestic loan to be floated in the Dominion. The objective is \$200,000,000. Predictions are freely offered that this will be reached or even exceeded, some going as far as to predict that even \$300,000,000 may be reached. The organization for the handling of the loan and for bringing it to the attention of investors small and great has been completed and a whirlwind campaign is under way by which practically everyone in the country will be reached and their support solicited.

The organization that has been built up will cover Canada from one end to the other and the advantages of the loan as an investment will be brought home to farmers, city workers, professional and business men, workers in mines and lumber camps and everyone that has money enough to buy a bond. Headquarters for the Dominion are located in Toronto where space for the purpose has been secured in the old head office of the Metropolitan Bank in the Canada Life Building. A large staff will be necessary to man these offices, and not only will the office staff of the local bond dealers in Toronto be requisitioned, but outside help will have to be secured as well. For each province there will be a special organization. The organization for Manitoba includes the foremost financial men, with Sir Augustus Nanton as chairman of the central committee, J. A. Anderson as secretary and Harry Ford as treasurer.

The local organization will probably conform with the county or municipality divisions. Each of these will have an organizer who will take up his headquarters in the principal centre. He will secure at the outset the services of an advisory committee composed of prominent business men headed by a chairman who will be requested to accept the position by the finance minister himself. It will be the duty of the organizer to secure suitable office space, arrange for canvassers, compile lists and otherwise prepare for the campaign.

A nation wide campaign of publicity is nearing completion. Expert advertisement writers have been busy preparing copy and a selection has been made from the best examples of a large array of suggested designs. The publicity bureau of the Canadian Press Association, which is to feed the newspapers with reading matter bearing on the loan, has engaged the services of writers well qualified to tell the public all about it in an educating and persuasive style.

The post office department will co-operate in placing advertising matter in the hands of all possible subscribers, the object being to advise people before the canvassers come around concerning the loan. In like manner, everybody will receive a prospectus and application form to which will be attached a blank check to be filled out by the subscriber so as to make it convenient for everybody with a bank account to buy a bond.

Canada's Victory Loan is necessary for raising funds to meet the cost of maintaining the Canadian Expeditionary Forces and for supplying additional credit in Canada to enable Great Britain and the Allies to continue to purchase agricultural products, munitions and other war supplies in Canada. It is a perfectly safe investment, the security being practically a mortgage on Canada and all her resources. The interest rate of it is much higher than can be obtained on any other equally or nearly as safe security, and the interest is payable half yearly. One of its most attractive features is that the bond is negotiable. Buying the bond does not mean the tying up of one's money for 20 years. These bonds can be sold at any time and can be used as security for temporary advances from any bank. If the purchaser wishes he can get his money back by selling the bond whenever he wants to. Everybody, or at least every family, should buy a bond. The patriotic privilege and duty of every citizen is to support this loan to the utmost of his resources. For economic reasons it is advisable that the loan have a wide distribution. The money markets of the United States and Great Britain are practically closed to Canada now and the government cannot count on the large subscriptions from outside of Canada that were secured in the preceding loan. The western farmers would be well advised to give every support within their power to the domestic loans that are being floated by the Dominion and provincial governments.

Mutual in THEORY Mutual in PRACTICE

Policies issued by The Mutual Life of Canada are ideal in that they are issued by a Company established on the Mutual system.

This means, in plain language, that insurance purchased will be carried at a minimum of cost, as there are no dividends on private capital to absorb any portion of the Company's surplus.

The principles laid down by the promoters of the Company nearly half a century ago have been adhered to strictly. It is a Company—

Consisting of Policyholders
Maintained by Policyholders
Exclusively for Policyholders

The result has been almost fifty years of usefulness, during which the largest amount of real life insurance has been furnished at the lowest possible net cost.

Every policy is guaranteed absolutely, and not only are the funds sufficient, but they include a policyholders' surplus of \$4,595,000.

Write for booklet entitled
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The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada
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Assets Exceed \$33,000,000

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Current Rate of Interest
Favorable Terms of Repayment
No Commission Charged
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Chartered by Act of The Dominion Parliament

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Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

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The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply: **LAND COMMISSIONER, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg, Man.**

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Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company Limited.

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WINNIPEG

TORONTO MONTREAL
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\$2.21 PER BUSHEL

FOR WHEAT means abundant prosperity for the farmer. It also places the farmer in a position to assure future prosperity to himself and his family, which may be done by securing one of our attractive Life or Endowment Policies, which are issued at low premium rates with high cash guarantees. Our policies afford Life Insurance and protect against total disability from any cause. If you desire the best there is in Life Insurance get in touch with an agent, or write—

The Western Empire Life Assurance Company

701 Somerset Block, Winnipeg, Man.

Delivers Big Power on Belt or Draw Bar

Powerful, sturdy and reliable. It's ready for work with the first flip of the wheel—for one hour or 24—The

HAPPY FARMER Kerosene TRACTOR

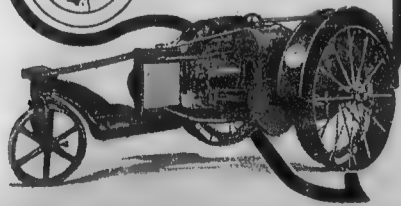
Light weight—Pulls three plows—Extra good on belt work.

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Drop Us a Line To-night

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Limited
225 Curry Building,
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Representation of Minorities

An Outline of the Hare System of Proportional Representation

"The virtue, the spirit, the essence of the House of Commons consists in its being the express image of the nation," was the declaration of Burke. This sentiment has received strong support for modern statesmen. Mr. Asquith has declared, "that it is infinitely to the advantage of the House of Commons, if it is to be a real reflection and mirror of the national mind, that there should be no strain of opinion honestly entertained by any substantial body of the king's subjects that should not find there representation and speech." Mr. Balfour, speaking on the franchise bill of 1912 said, "no one, I venture to say, can honestly hold that opinion (one adult, one vote) unless he goes in for minority representation. You must admit that the theory of every adult with an equal share in returning members carries with it an obligation to find as far as you can a practical method of dealing with the representation of minorities." Speaking of representation in the Irish parliament, John Redmond declared, "we want every class represented; we want every creed represented; we want equal justice." To have a parliament that is "the express image of the nation," "a real reflection and mirror of the national mind," to have in it "every class represented," to have "a practical method of dealing with minority representation" is the object of any true system of democratic government.

In the past, to quote the Proportional Representation Review, we have usually undertaken to attain this object by dividing the community into as many geographical districts as there are seats

truest representation. It is on this account that it has been adopted for parliamentary and other elections in several British dominions, notably for the election of the Senate of Ireland under the Home Rule Act, and that it is being introduced for the election of city councils and other bodies in this country.

Three Introductory Steps

The first step to be taken towards the introduction of true representation is to get rid of the single member district. This may be done by throwing all the districts together, so that all the members of the representative body are elected at large. For private organizations and for cities that are not too large this is the best method. For a very large city, however, or for an entire state or nation, election at large is usually not advisable, and in such cases the single member districts should be thrown together into larger districts having sufficient population to be entitled to elect several members each.

The second requisite of a proportional or unanimous constituency system is that each voter shall have but one vote, even though his community or district is electing several members. One vote is all that each voter has under the old-fashioned single-member district system, and it is all that he should have; for obviously if many votes are required to elect one member, no voter has a right to share in the election of more than one.

The third requisite of a system of electing representatives is that the



Weedy Fence Corners, where Rail Fences are in use, should be cleaned out before winter

in the body, and assigning one seat to each district. But the voters of a district are seldom agreed in respect to the person they want as representative; and whenever a district is thus divided, many of the voters, frequently more than half of them, must see go into their body as their representative a person whom they do not want and whom they have voted against. Moreover, where such a system is used many voters do not mark their ballots for the candidates they like best at all, since to do so would be to throw their votes away almost certainly.

It is to correct this great error, which is responsible for many of the gravest of our political and social ills, that systems of election known as proportional representation have been devised and have been adopted in many countries. The difference between the old system and the new is simple: whereas the old has each member elected by so many people who happen to sleep inside a certain line on the map, the new system has each member elected by so many people, scattered over a larger territory, who want the same representative.

Of the several systems of proportional representation that have been devised, the Hare system is the one that gives the voter the most freedom and therefore results, in the long run, in the

voter must be allowed to express alternative choices to show how he desires his vote to be used under different circumstances. If you were sending to the market for some fruit, and did not know just what kinds would be found in stock, you would want to express alternative choices so that your order would be effective for the kind of fruit you liked best among those that could be had. This privilege of expressing alternative choices is one that the voter also must have if he is to be able to express his real will freely without running the risk of throwing his vote away. Clearly, if the constituencies to elect the several members are to be made up in accordance with the real will of the voters, every voter must be free to express his real will without fear of its being thwarted. This end is accomplished by the Hare ballot and the Hare rules of counting.

Hare System for Public Elections

According to the election provisions of the Hare system, revised in January, 1917, the nomination of candidates will be at large by petition of a definite number of qualified voters and the petition for each candidate shall contain his signed assent. Each candidate is nominated separately and no voter shall sign the nomination petition of more than one candidate. The full

English Walking Boot



No. 5624.—
Gun Metal
Calf Boot, 8
inch top. Sizes
2-8, B, C and
D widths.

Price—
\$7.50
Postage Paid

The English Walking Boot is increasing in popularity and is being daily adopted by city ladies. In point of comfort, appearance and long service it can not be duplicated. Try one pair. We know you will repeat your order. Send for our folder illustrating 20 other up-to-date styles.

The Yale Shoe Store Ltd.
321 PORTAGE AVENUE, WINNIPEG

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers.



Healthy People

AND

Blooming Flowers

are found when a house is heated with a

HECLA FURNACE

Moist air is healthy air—but the moisture must be evenly distributed. An old style water pan gives you damp air in one room, and dry, cooked air in another. A circular water pan—the "HECLA" kind—gives even healthful heat in all rooms—moist heat in which flowers will grow.

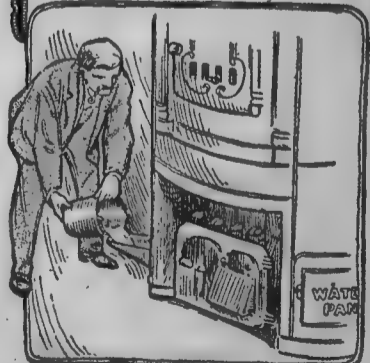
The special water pan, the steel ribbed fire pots, the patent fused joints, the cast iron combustion chamber, etc., are all exclusive patented "HECLA" features.

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Send now for your copy of "Comfort and Health" Free

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Please send me copy of "Comfort and Health."

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Rheumatism

We cure at least 90 per cent. of all cases of this dread disease which come to us for treatment. We claim to cure all cases of rheumatism where the joints are not already destroyed.

Women's Diseases

Our success in treating women's diseases has been marvellous. We have made many a home happy by sending back their loved ones restored to perfect health. Many of our cases were considered hopeless, but we have been able to restore them to years of future usefulness and comfort to themselves.

Haemorrhoids

We guarantee to cure every case of piles without knife or chloroform.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.



Cheerful Home

Made Possible

The "ACORN" Table Lamp Cheers, Brightens and Beautifies the Home. Is safe and reliable. 300 C.P. Brilliant white light. No smoke—No Odor.

Special price \$9.00 delivered to you.

Order TODAY—NOW

Dept. G.G.G.

United Manufacturers

GALT BLDG.
WINNIPEG

names of candidates so nominated shall be printed on the official ballot in alphabetical order and the following rules are printed on each ballot:

Directions To Voters

"Put the figure 1 opposite the name of your first choice. If you want to express also second, third and other choices, do so by putting the figure 2 opposite the name of your second choice, the figure 3 opposite the name of your third choice and so on. You may express thus as many choices as you please.

This ballot will not be counted for your second choice unless it is found that it cannot help your first; it will not be counted for your third choice unless it is found it cannot help either your first or your second, etc. The more choices you express the surer you are to make your ballot count for one of the candidates you favor.

The ballot is spoiled if the figure 1 is put opposite more than one name. If you spoil this ballot, tear it across once, return it to the election officer in charge of the ballots and get another from him."

An illustrative example of how an election would be carried on under the Hare system is given in the following details of an imaginary election conducted under this system. Let it be assumed that there are five members to be elected and that there are ten candidates, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K.

The ballots marked for each candidate as first choice are sorted out and counted at the polling subdivisions. The packages of ballots made up at each polling sub-division together with the record of the sub-division count are forwarded to the general electoral authorities of the district. The central electoral headquarters where the subsequent operations are carried out by the general electoral authorities, has presumably been furnished and arranged by them according to a definite plan which need not here be outlined. When the ballots have come in, the packages of the first choice ballots for each candidate are collected on the ballot table assigned to him. The number of ballots to the credit of each candidate is then found by adding up the numbers of his several packages (as marked on the package at the polling sub-division) and the total for each candidate is publicly announced and entered on a prescribed record sheet. The total number of valid ballots is now found by adding the totals of first choice ballots for all the candidates. Let us suppose that the totals for several candidates are as follows:

A, 2,009; B, 93; C, 341; D, 952; E, 939; F, 746; G, 493; H, 157; I, 152; K 118; total 6,000.

The Quota

To ascertain the quota or constituency, i.e., the number of votes that will suffice to elect one of the five members, the total of 6,000 is divided by six and the next largest number, namely 1,001 is the quota. As A's vote exceeds this quota he is at once declared elected.

The number of votes required by A for his election, 1,001, is now subtracted from the whole number to his credit, 2,009, to show how many surplus votes he has. The 1,008 remaining votes are now to be transferred to the other candidates each one of them separately in accordance with the wishes of the voter as recorded on his ballot. The surplus votes to be transferred are taken in as nearly equal numbers as possible from the several voting sub-divisions. No ballots are taken for transfer of course, except those on which the next choice for some other candidate can be clearly ascertained. The ballots to be transferred are carried from A's table to the

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Does Not Chafe, Overheat or Draw End of Stump
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transfer table where they are taken by the several transfer clerks and transferred by them one by one each according to the next choice recorded on it. A ballot showing the next choice for B, for example, is laid on B's table. At each of these tables sits a tally clerk whose duty it is to refuse to accept a ballot if it does not properly belong to his table, but to receive it and tally it if it does. The receiving of the transferred ballots is watched by the candidates or their representatives, by newspaper men and by any other interested persons for whom there may be room.

One of the special duties of the tally clerks is to see to it that no more ballots are transferred to a candidate after he has received the quota of 1,001 votes. After he has received this number then those votes go to the tables that are distributed according to the third choice of the voter as indicated on the ballot. As soon as each candidate in this case, say H, receives his quota of 1,001 votes, he is publicly declared elected. The transferring of A's surplus votes is now continued in the same way as before except that any of A's votes that were marked for H as second choice are given not to him but to the candidate next preferred by the voter among those not yet elected. Those which do not express a third choice are returned to A's table, and others that are transferable now being taken (from the same polling sub-division) to take their places.

When transferring A's surplus is finished, we may suppose they have been received by the other candidates as follows: C, 16; E, 40; F, 98; G, 10; H, 844; total, 1008.

These results are entered in the official result sheet and the ballots received for each of the five candidates as the result of this transfer are passed over to a stamping table where each is stamped to indicate the course it takes in this transfer. When the ballots of a batch have been stamped they are made up into a package which is properly labelled and carried to the candidate's separate ballot table where his first choice ballots still are. As B has received none of A's surplus his votes still stand at 93 and as he is the lowest of the poll he is declared defeated, his ballots being transferred to the candidates preferred by the voter among those candidates not yet either elected or defeated.

The two candidates now lowest on the poll, K and I are the next declared defeated simultaneously since their combined votes, 312 are less than the 357 votes of C the next higher candidate. Since K is the lowest candidate his votes are first transferred. Supposing that the result of the transfer of K's and I's ballots result in giving E and F sufficient votes to fill the quota, they are then publicly declared elected. The result therefore, is the election of the following candidates: A, H, D, E, and F.

No vote has actually counted towards the election of more than one candidate, but every vote has counted towards the election of the candidate preferred by the voter among those who, in accordance with the reasonable rules of counting, could actually be helped by it. Each representative is backed by a substantial body of 1,001 voters. Each candidate therefore, that has been supported by a substantial number of voters throughout the large district has secured election. His constituency however, does not represent so many voters who sleep inside of a certain line on the map, but so many voters scattered over a larger territory who want him as representative. The result is that the members elected represent the most important groups into which the electors of the district are divided on matters of public policy.

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All the power of your automobile engine delivered wherever you want it. A completely equipped, satisfactory, proven engine, doing the work of any stationary engine at a mere fraction of the cost.

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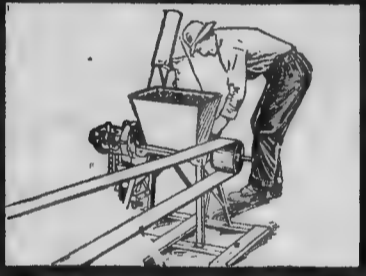
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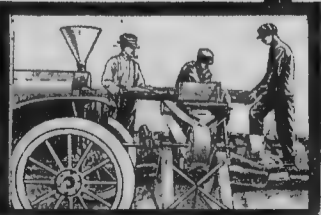
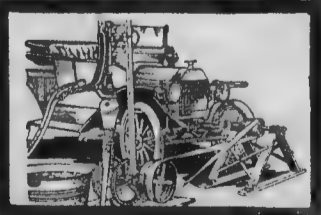
Province.....

G.G.G.



The Lawrence Auto Power Equipment is particularly good for Fords, but will run practically any car, such as: Studebaker, Reo, Overland, etc. It will furnish just as much power as there is power in the motor of your car. The higher powered car will give greater power on the belt, but with a Ford you can run any machine around the farm.

The pictures shown give a few uses of this great labor and money saving equipment. A special cooling device gives ample radiation.



Our Ottawa Letter

Ottawa, Oct. 19.—The organization of Sir Robert Borden's Union government is not yet complete, the delay being due to failure on the part of Hon. Geo. Murray, premier of Nova Scotia, to join the new ministry and the lack of a representative of labor. The government's policy on which the approaching election will be fought has, however, been outlined in a manifesto issued last night by the Prime Minister. The document which will doubtless be read with interest by tens of thousands of Canadians would appear to confirm the statement made in this letter last week that tariff matters have been left in abeyance until after the war. Sir Wilfrid Laurier who will lead the straight opposition forces against the Unionists will be out with a manifesto next week and it will no doubt note the circumstance that Sir Robert Borden did not refer to the tariff.

The Unionist platform consists of twelve main planks. The war is made the primary consideration and effective measures for its further prosecution are to be provided. The Military Service Act is to be immediately enforced. There is to be additional taxation of war profits and increased taxation of incomes if made necessary by the war. The promise is made that civil service reform will be extended to the outside service. The vote in due course is to be extended to all the women of Canada. The immigration and colonization policy involved in the creation of a new portfolio of which Hon. J. A. Calder will be the head is to be accompanied by measures providing for land settlement. Co-operative management in regard to railways is proposed, no doubt along the lines of the speech made by Sir Robert Borden in the house on this subject shortly before parliament adjourned. Shipbuilding is to be encouraged and also the establishment of increased service on the ocean and lakes. Highways are to be improved in co-operation with the provinces rather than by the Dominion directly. This is a concession to the Liberal viewpoint. The practice of economy in public outlays is promised while measures will be proposed to reduce the cost of living and to prevent excessive profits. The announcement is made that without delay labor is to have a special representative. There are to be two sub-cabinets. One will be entrusted with war problems while the other will deal more particularly with the details of the various problems apart from the war activities.

The manifesto is believed to be in the nature of a preliminary statement which will be elaborated at a later date and explained upon the public platform. The comment on the manifesto heard

to-day has been varied extending from strong praise on the part of an ardent supporter or Union government to the declaration by a candid critic that it was "uninspiring."

Election In December

Announcement of the date of the election is expected to come within a day or two. It is said to be practically certain that the vote will be taken on Monday, December 17. It will be the chief business of the government and its supporters between now and that date to get themselves elected. The disposition at the capital is to believe that Sir Robert Borden with his supporters of both Conservative and Liberal proclivities will have a safe majority in the house. The wiseacres give Sir Wilfrid Laurier a minimum of 70 straight Liberal Supporters and a maximum of 100. Some profess to believe that the Unionist government will have comparatively smooth sailing at least while the war lasts. Others are equally certain that trouble will develop when the house meets and that the two Liberal groups will find a basis on which to unite and take over the reins of power. Time alone will tell the tale but the situation is one that promises to keep the capital in the spotlight for some time to come. The ministers are already scattering for the fight while the opposition are maturing their plans. On Wednesday night Hons. Messrs. Calder, Sifton and Crerar left for the West and Hon. Arthur Meighen followed to-night. Sir Robert Borden goes to Halifax next week. He will be accompanied by Hon. F. B. Carvell. They will speak first in Halifax. The new Union cabinet held a number of meetings this week and nothing occurred to indicate that the proceedings within the council chamber were not of an entirely amicable nature. Before the departure of the western ministers there were a number of sittings lasting until nearly midnight at which it is understood the general situation was canvassed and plans made for the approaching general election. Undoubtedly before the departure of Hon. J. A. Calder and his western colleagues

an understanding was reached as to the terms of the manifesto issued on Thursday night by Sir Robert Borden.

Throughout the week the eyes of the politicians in both camps were turned in the direction of Halifax where Premier Murray was in conference with the Liberals of the province, who had under consideration the proposal that he should enter the Union government. When Mr. Murray arrived in the capital during the progress of the Union government negotiations he was not strongly disposed to come to Ottawa. His reasons for not desiring to do so were largely personal. He said he preferred to remain in his present congenial post and that he was not anxious to enter the larger arena of Federal politics. Before he left for the East a week ago to-day, however, it is understood that he had become more favorably disposed to the proposal that he should come to Ottawa and assume the portfolio of Secretary of State. He was desirous of conferring with his Liberal friends in the East, however, and the result of the down-east deliberations has been that the prime minister of the province down by the sea has decided to remain at the helm of the provincial ship of state. Apart from personal considerations this decision was doubtless due in a measure to the opposition of Nova Scotia Liberals to union. Last week reference was made to the displeasure of both Conservatives and Liberals of New Brunswick, the former, or at least some of them being adverse to F. B. Carvell replacing Hon. J. D. Hazen in the cabinet; while Liberals were angry with Mr. Carvell for entering the Borden government. Apparently much of the same feeling prevails in the Nova Scotia Liberal camp. At the time of writing Mr. A. K. MacLean, junior member for Halifax is on his way to the capital. According to despatches he will tell Sir Robert Borden just why Premier Murray has decided not to become a Unionist. Whether or not Mr. MacLean is prepared to step into the breach so that the Liberals of Nova Scotia will be represented is not known. When here last week during the progress of the negotiations his general

attitude created the impression that he was more or less indifferent about the matter.

Mixed Conditions in Provinces

People at the capital have not readjusted themselves so as to be in tune with new conditions. As a matter of fact there is much speculation as to what kind of a line-up there is to be before the voting takes place. In Ontario the situation has the appearance of being considerably mixed. A

Continued on Page 40

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FURTHER neglect may cause you all kinds of suffering and ill-health.

IT is not necessary to pay big prices for dentistry these days.

TAKE advantage of our long experience and let us end your teeth troubles at least expense.



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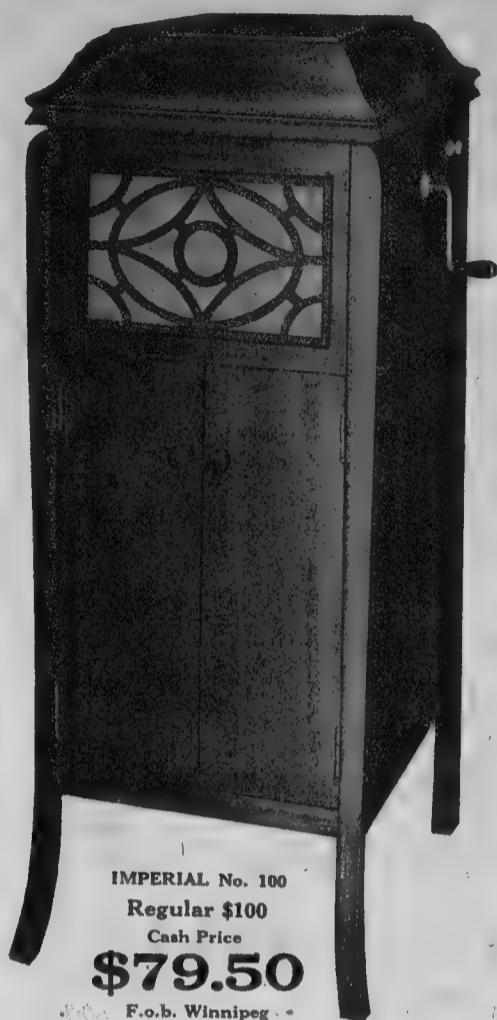
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If you break a plate our Emergency Department will fix it at once and return it to you by return mail prepaid.

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Regular \$100

Cash Price

\$79.50

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Buy Direct from the Factory and Cut Out Retailers' Profits

The "Imperial" is a master-made talking machine sold direct from the factory to you, thus eliminating middle-men's profits. It is finished in high-class piano mahogany, and is equipped with a universal tone arm to play Popular, Victor, Columbia, Edison, Pathe and all other makes of disc records. Size of cabinet, 22 ins x 24 ins. and 49½ inches high. Filing record capacity, 150 with an additional top music shelf.

Special Sale of Records

For \$10 extra we will send you a package of 25 double-side (50 selections) English popular assorted records of dance and band music. We will sell the machine without the records if you desire but we cannot take orders for records only at this special price.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee the quality of material and workmanship. Our absolute guarantee of satisfaction to you goes with each and every machine. If you are not entirely satisfied with the machine when you receive it—return it to us and we will refund your money.

\$10 will bring the "Imperial" to your station. Balance C.O.D.

Send for our Illustrated Catalog of Victoria Talking Machines
Prices from \$20 to \$100

Victoria Talking Machine Limited

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Directly Opposite Eaton's

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Superior Grain Grinders

Constructed to meet the needs of the practical farmer. Large capacity. Shake feed means automatic feed, no burrs. Small grinding plates, mean less power required. These plates grind to any degree of fineness until entirely worn down. Two sets of plates furnished with each mill. Price complete **\$21.85**

WATERLOO BOY ALL-STEEL SAW FRAME

Complete

\$27.65

Built of heavy steel angle bars, double braced: will last a life time. Cold-rolled steel shaft, 80-lb. balance wheel. Ball-and-socket joint method boxes insure perfect self-aligning.

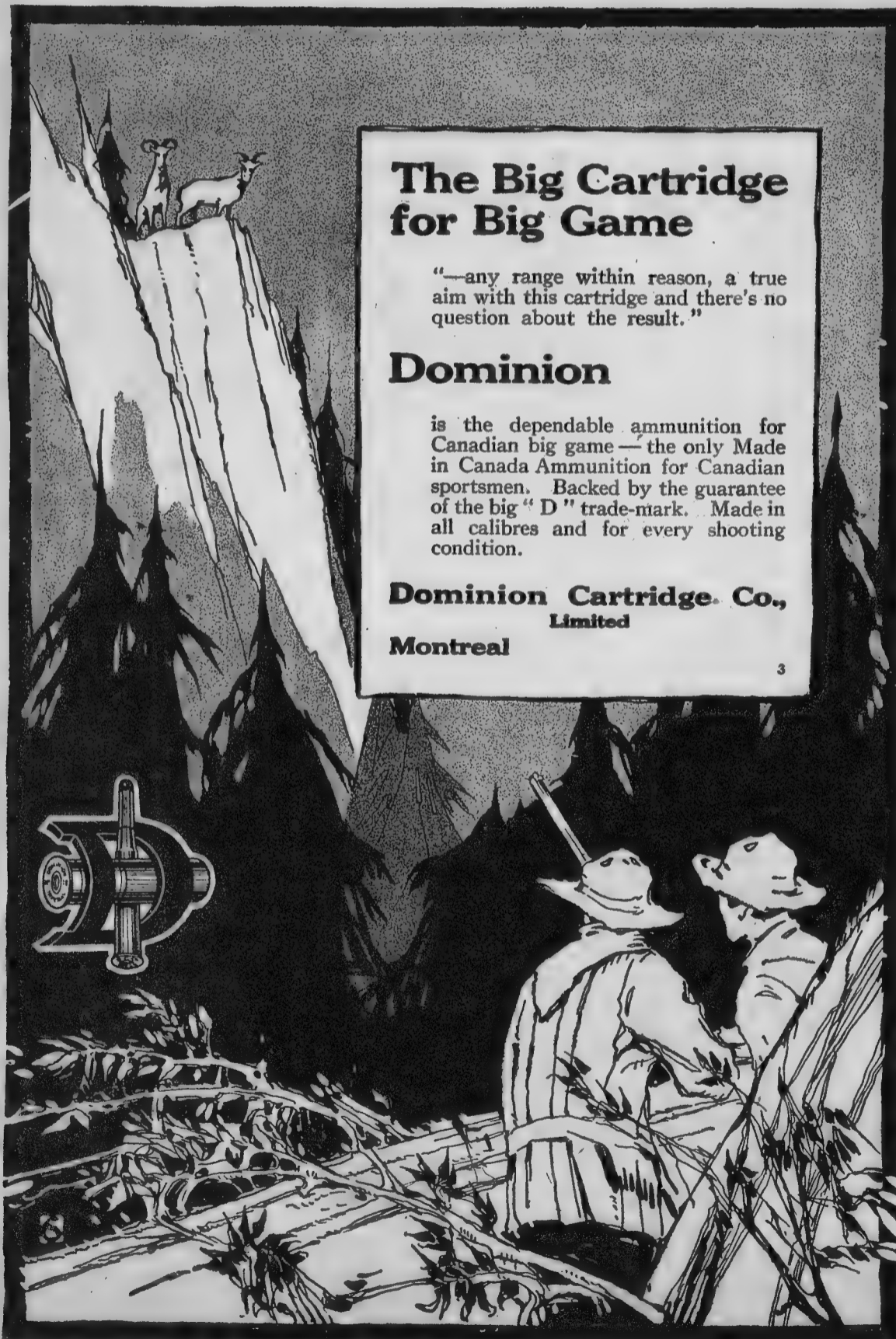
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**The Big Cartridge
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"—any range within reason, a true aim with this cartridge and there's no question about the result."

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is the dependable ammunition for Canadian big game—the only Made in Canada Ammunition for Canadian sportsmen. Backed by the guarantee of the big "D" trade-mark. Made in all calibres and for every shooting condition.

**Dominion Cartridge Co.,
Limited**

Montreal

DRY FARMED AND IRRIGATED WHEAT

There is a widespread feeling among investigators, grain buyers and millers, that the maintenance of quality in wheat depends primarily upon the maintenance of a high protein content and that the improvement of Northwestern grown wheat is intimately connected in some way with the substantial increase of that constituent in the commonly grown varieties. It is conceded that those wheats which established the standard of excellence in milling centers are relatively high in protein and produce flours of relatively high gluten content. Gluten is the most important constituent of wheat flour because it makes possible the baking of light bread. The gluten content of flour depends upon the protein content of the wheat from which it was ground and although flours may vary rather widely in the percentage content of gluten without varying to the same extent in baking value, a reasonable percentage of gluten is absolutely necessary to ensure satisfactory results under normal conditions of baking.

Experiments in Idaho

In the Northwest of United States and Canada, wheat is cultivated under very variable conditions. Whether or not quality is due in any marked degree with such differences can only be ascertained by the systematic collection of samples through a term of years and the making of the necessary analysis and baking tests. Such has been carried on for some years at the Idaho Experiment Station. The results here given by the Idaho Experiment Station are for wheats grown in Southern Idaho, but under two radically different styles of farming, that is dry farming and irrigation. The samples reported on were grown and secured for analysis, milling and baking tests in 1912, 1913 and 1914.

Examination of the data secured suggests that some varieties of wheat respond more quickly to changes of environment than do others. This seems to be particularly true of Turkey Red and Marquis. Nevertheless the protein of the average dry farm sample was only one per cent. greater and the protein of its flour only seven-tenths per cent. greater than that of the average irrigated sample—differences too small to be strongly reflected in the gluten percentage either wet or dry. There were no significant differences between the average dry farmed and irrigated samples in weight per bushel, in weight per one thousand grains or in percentage of moisture, ash and fatty matter. Results of baking tests in many ways do not support the commonly held view regarding the relative values for bread making purposes or dry farmed and irrigated wheat.

The average of seventy-nine samples of irrigated varieties and the sixty samples of dry farmed varieties showed practically no difference in the yield of bran; showed less than one per cent. difference in the yield of shorts and about a half per cent. difference in the yield of flour from wheat grown under the two different methods of farming.

SYMPTOMS OF FLAX POISONING

The symptoms of poisoning from flax (the poison is the deadly prussic acid) vary according to the amount of poison taken. When a large amount is taken death comes quickly. The animals break down with a loud bellowing and rapidly succumb to a respiratory failure and convulsions.

When smaller quantities are taken three stages are noticed. In the first stage, there is vertigo, dizziness and attempts at vomiting. Breathing becomes difficult and the animals are restless.

The mucus membranes are a light red color. During the second stage the animal breaks down in convulsions, show very severe muscular contractions and breathing becomes slower. In the final stage, the animal shows suffocation, the respirations cease, the heart action becomes slower, the temperature becomes reduced, there is loss of consciousness which terminates in death.

CAR LEAKING

Editor, Guide:—When at Warman yesterday I noticed a car leaking wheat badly. The attention of the station agent was drawn to it. The leaking car was Canadian Northern No. 58618.

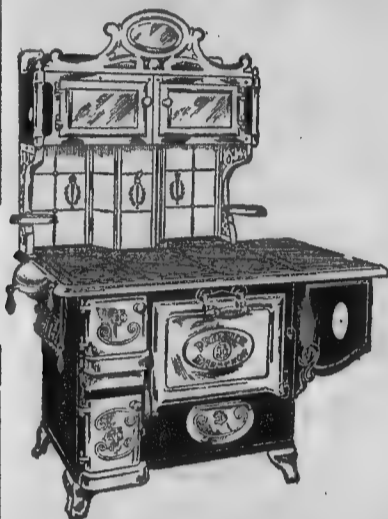
JAMES A. SERVIS.

Warman, Sask.



Lots of room in the Kitchen when you use the

"Premier Chieftain"



A compact, strong cast range, the "Premier Chieftain" fills a long-felt want. It does the work needed in a small space and leaves abundant room for moving about in the average kitchen.

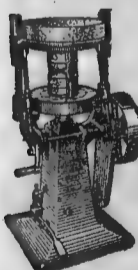
The Fire Box is extra large, with Duplex Grates and Two-Piece Fire Back. The Oven is square and very roomy. The top and covers are strongly ribbed to stand the heat.

The "Premier Chieftain" may be had with Water Front or Reservoir at back, if desired, and with large High Warming Closet with fold front door, or with Persian Closet.

It is not elaborately finished but looks neat and business-like. Easy to clean and built for long service. The Davidson method of manufacture and distribution places this excellent range within the reach of all at a reasonable price. Since war conditions make the future uncertain as to cost, customers are strongly advised to buy now.

See a Davidson Dealer or Write to us direct.

The Thos. Davidson Mfg. Co. LIMITED WINNIPEG



London Cement Drain Tile Machine

Makes all sizes from 3 to 12 inches. Price with one size \$250. Cement Drain Tile are here to stay. Large profit in the business. If interested send for Catalog No. 2.

London Concrete Machinery Co.
Dept. X. London, Ont.
World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery.

Eyes Examined, Glasses Correctly Fitted

Send us your broken lenses and have us duplicate them. We have installed the machinery for grinding lenses so that we may give you a quick and accurate service. We supply only the best quality in both lenses and mountings.

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SEEDS

WE ARE OPEN TO BUY—Brome Grass, Western Rye and Timothy. Alfalfa, Red and Alsike Clover, Spring Rye, Buckwheat and Peas. Send samples. Our Seed Wheat, Oats, Barley, New Five-Grained Blend of Oats are splendid. SEND FOR 1918 CATALOG. **HARRIS MCFAYDEN COMPANY**
FARM SEED SPECIALISTS WINNIPEG



Horticulture

HORTICULTURIST HONORED

In recognition of his services in the development of horticulture in Manitoba and the West, Mr. A. P. Stevenson, Morden, Manitoba, was presented at the Winnipeg garden show with an illuminated certificate of life membership in the Manitoba Horticultural and Forestry Association. Mr. Stevenson has done a tremendous amount of experimental work in establishing the worth of certain types of fruit and the worthlessness of other varieties. He has also done much in showing how the prairie home surroundings may be improved and is still actively engaged in horticultural work in all its phases. Mr. Stevenson told of some of the early horticultural experiences in Manitoba. In apples he began with such varieties as Northern Spy and Ben Davis, but these and all of the same type failed. Through long years of trial one variety after another has shown itself able to stand the rigor and he has demonstrated that Manitoba can successfully grow at least the fall types of apples. At the recent Soil Products Exposition in Peoria, Illinois, Mr. Stevenson had several exhibits of Manitoba grown apples. Included with these was an exhibit of crabapples which took third prize at the Exposition. These crabapples were not specially selected for exhibition purposes, being simply transferred from his commercial exhibit after reaching Peoria. Had they been specially selected for the occasion, no doubt the exhibit would have taken a still higher place in competition with the best products of Canada and the United States.

CO-OPERATIVE POTATO MARKETING

Western farmers have not always in the past supplied even the home market with potatoes. The reasons are, first, there have been no efficient means developed to encourage or facilitate either the marketing or the quick, easy, cheap and safe handling of the crop between the field and the produce merchants store house; and second, that as a result of this condition the price in years of large production is low and the producer is thus discouraged from future efforts at production.

The fact that every spring consumers pay high prices for potatoes is in itself convincing evidence that storage facilities either on the farm, at the railway siding or in the town and city should be provided, and that closer relations be established between the grower and the produce merchant. At present it is easier for the latter to buy a carload of potatoes in the east, and sometimes cheaper, than it is to buy one in the west. The producer, by co-operative effort, must make it as easy for the merchant in our cities to buy his potatoes in the west as he can now in times of scarcity buy them else-

where. Otherwise the city market may not be supplied with home grown tubers. Unless we can co-operate to secure our local markets there would seem to be little use at present of attempting to get outside ones. It seems apparent that only by co-operation in shipping and marketing will this condition be corrected. —Prof. R. Bracken.

THE COMBLESS PACKAGE

The latest method of shipping bees—the combless package—is a further effort to reduce the high initial cost of bees and transportation and involves the shipping of bees in wire cages without even combs or brood.

The two main uses for the combless package are:

1.—Where the beekeeper wants to increase the number of colonies under his control in spring, and who is looking for a crop from the same that season.

2.—To strengthen the weak colonies in order that they may build up into good strong colonies for the honey flow.

Where increase in spring is desired, and the packages are received about May 1, it is quite easy for them to build up into full, strong colonies in time for the clover flow, when provided with full drawn comb and good stimulus (a steady flow of nectar and pollen). However, if received late in May, if the buyer has no drawn comb, or if the stimulus is poor, then full colonies cannot be developed in time for the clover flow.

But, the combless package comes into its own for the purpose of strengthening the weak colonies in spring. Colonies which are weak in spring are weak in bees and not in brood. The queenless package serves the purpose admirably and supplies the colony with young worker bees.

Probably the greatest advantage of the combless package to the buyer of bees is the fact that he is sure of not introducing disease in his yard. Since the packages come from the south, it requires over three days for them to reach their destination and thus the bees are automatically treated for foul brood en route. The bees have no combs in which to deposit any honey they may have in their honey sacs at the time they are shaken into the cage, and they cluster and consume it while travelling.

The business is yet in its infancy and no one can foretell what its ultimate development may be. As yet the experimental stage has not been passed. There is no standard cage and the feed in some is supplied from the top of the cage while in others from the bottom. The feed of course is in the form of candy of just such a consistency that it is not too soft to muss up the bees and cage, nor too hard to cause the bees to die from lack of food. Last year many packages died from starvation, over long journeys, due to delay at the custom's office and poor transportation facilities. This year this defect has been remedied by the use of a larger candy container and by better arrangements with the custom's officials. Other improvements are still to be made and the combless package may eventually prove to be the biggest factor in modern beekeeping. —W.F. Geddes in O.A.C. Review



Beekeeping is becoming increasingly important in the West

GILSON TRACTOR



The Standardized Tractor

—is a business machine designed along sound mechanical lines of proven worth, with no freak features, 15-30 h.p.
Write for free catalogue and rock bottom prices.
GILSON MFG. CO. LTD.
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They're going to be the thing. All-ready All-Overs have it all over overalls. The one-piece arrangement is not only easier to slip on and off and is "self supporting," so to speak, but it actually saves you money.

Costs Less Handler

Carhartt's Overalls have always had loyal support. Try our All-Overs on our recommendation. We doubt if you will go back to the old style.

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If your dealer cannot supply you with ALL-OVERS, write to us direct.

HAMILTON CARHARTT COTTON MILLS, LIMITED

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Dig your Ditches

to drain the marshes, or irrigate the dry spots on your farm

With C.X.L. Stumping Powder

It makes ditching easy and enables one man to do the work of ten.

Use C.X.L. Stumping Powder to blow out the stumps and boulders—to plant fruit trees, to break up sub-soil. It saves time, money and labor. Safe as gun powder.

There is big money in agricultural blasting. Get our proposition.

Write today for our Free Book "Farming with Dynamite".

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LIVE POULTRY Wanted

Old Hens, per lb.14c-15c
Roosters, per lb.12c
Ducks, per lb.15c-16c
Turkeys, per lb.21c
Geese, per lb.14c-15c

Eggs, 36c per dozen.
Butter, 34c per pound.

Spring Chickens highest market price.

F.O.B. Winnipeg. Please let us know what you have and we'll forward crates and egg cases for shipping.

MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

NOTICE.—The busiest season for Poultry is now starting.

As we have been in this business for the last five years, we are positively sure that we have satisfied everybody that has dealt with us within these five years. We therefore respectfully request our shippers to recommend us to their friends. You will also notice that we pay the highest market price, moreover you are sure of receiving honest weight. There is no use saying too much about our firm; you will prove our reliability by dealing with us. People who deal with us once will not repeat but deal with us always.

Fat Hens, 5 lb. average, per lb. 15c
Hens, any size, per lb.13c
Ducks, per lb.15c
Geese, per lb.13c
Roosters, per lb.12c
Turkeys, 7 lb. up, per lb., in good condition 20c
Spring Chickens, in good condition, any size, per lb.16c

Prices absolutely guaranteed until next issue

These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash for all produce received.

ROYAL PRODUCE & TRADING CO.
87 Aikens Street, Winnipeg

Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange Ltd.

305 CARLTON STREET, WINNIPEG

All kinds of Farm Produce purchased and handled on Commission.

Special Turkeys, live, per lb.22c
Special Turkeys, dressed, per lb.27c
Dairy Butter, per lb.38c
New Laid Eggs, per doz.40c
Prices F.O.B. Winnipeg

LIVE POULTRY

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES

Turkeys, from 7 lbs., per lb.20c
Spring Chickens, 3 lbs. up, per lb. 16c
Hens, per lb.14c
Ducks, per lb.15c
Roosters, any age, per lb.12c
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Put a Finish on the Chickens

Conditions this year—Cheaper Feeds—Penning—Ease of Fattening

By Prof. M. C. Hermer

The class of farm chickens of this year is if anything better than last season. Weather conditions have been favorable for good growth all summer and on the whole the market chickens are a pretty good size now and also in fairly good condition. This should bring the average run of chickens coming on the market up a little better in quality and finish than was true a year ago. There is with this a tendency for the farmer to pay less attention to fattening before he sells than in previous years. He may be inclined to take size and maturity as an indication that the chickens are in the right condition to sell. Such chickens are, as a matter of fact, just in the right condition to make the best use of food fed as a fattening ration for a few weeks. Scarcity of feed may also influence the farmers to sell off their chickens in the unfinished condition.

To meet the conditions as they are this year, slightly different kinds of feed must be fed than other years. Wheat is out of the question entirely. The grain is needed for human food and besides it is too high priced. Three and a half cent wheat and eighteen cent chicken do not go together, so cheaper feed must be used. Oats are available in almost every district and are medium in price. Barley is also available. These two grains can be so mixed as to make a very good fattening feed. I would recommend feeding two parts of very fine chopped oats and one of finely ground barley made into a good mixture. To this can be added one part of shorts. Mix this mash with skim milk or butter milk, and if these are not available use water. Mix to make a batter that will pour nicely. For those farmers who have been unfortunate in having weed seeds on their farms, such as wild oats or wild buckwheat, it might be well to point out that these can be chopped fine and mixed with the mash. Wild buckwheat, if fairly well filled, will make a valuable addition to any fattening ration. In some districts potatoes are quite plentiful, and where this is the case, it would be a good plan to add boiled potatoes to the feed. They should be added after the milk or water has been added and the mash mixed so it will pour nicely. In this way they will mix in a little better than if added before adding the milk or water. Do not feed too big a bulk of potatoes. One quarter of the bulk is going quite strong enough. Boiled turnips, while not of so good fattening value as potatoes, will make a good addition to any fattening feed, but they should not be fed along with the potatoes as the feed would then become too bulky and not concentrated enough. Both these will cheapen the feed considerably. Every pound of cheap feed fed, provided it is nourishing and not too bulky, will lessen the cost of feeding.

Penning and Feeding
The method of fattening should be either in crates or in a pen where the chickens cannot exercise too much. In a fattening crate they are more under your control than in a pen. In the latter place the system of feeding cannot be as cleanly as in crates. There is also more or less of a scramble for the feed, especially before they are on full rations, and the smaller or weaker ones will not get enough, whereas the bigger ones go on full rations almost immediately. Darkening the room where the crates are will help to keep the chickens more contented and quieter. Better gains will also be made in such a place.

As to quantity, no hard and fast rules can be laid down except on the start. The main thing is to feed lightly especially the first meal. It is best not to give anything to eat until they have been in the crates a day, and then give only a very small quantity, say not over two pounds of the batter to a crate of twelve chickens. Feed this quantity for two or three meals, then increase gradually until they get all they will eat in half an hour or so. Feed twice a day. Look for lice when putting in the crate. Be careful not to overfeed for the first three or four days. Make the food as appetizing as possible by mixing so that

every particle is softened. If any get off their feed, take out of the crate and let them run round for a few days, then put them back again. With care this is not likely to happen.

Feed not less than two weeks. I am inclined to think (judging by what a good many farm chickens are like this year) that a two week fattening period will be about long enough this year. Where this is the case it might be well to get them up to full feed not later than the fifth day. Of course, many farm chickens will not be any too good at the end of the usual three week period, but when a flock has been properly fed and well looked after all summer, two weeks should be quite ample.

There is of course, quite a difference in chickens. Any with Leghorn blood in them are not likely to do so well in the fattening crates. Nor will chickens with long bills, hollow faces and sunken eyes do very well in crates. The best feeders are those having the short stout bills, full faces, bright clear eyes—those which look like rustlers. The older the chickens the harder they are to fatten and the more feed is needed to make a pound of gain. From four to five months of age is the right time to fatten.

SIMPLE POULTRY REMEDIES

Below are a few cheap and efficient poultry remedies that will save money and poultry:—

Cod Liver Oil

An invaluable remedy for fowls in a weak and light condition. Also useful to use in conjunction with other remedies as referred to below. Given with the addition of quinine, it is a good conditioner, speedily reviving birds that have lost energy.

Oil of Eucalyptus

This oil is an excellent remedy in cases of catarrh cold, indicated by frequent sneezing, and watery discharges from the nostrils. It is best used in conjunction with cod liver oil at the rate of two drops to a teaspoonful. An addition of two drops of pure terebene to the above will improve the dose, which should be given night and morning.

Castor Oil

In cases of diarrhoea castor oil comes in useful. A dose of it will rid the intestines of irritating matter—the cause of the trouble—and cleanse and cool the system. Following the effects of the castor oil, a dose of olive oil should be given, which will soothe the bowels. In cases of diarrhoea, drinking water should be withheld and barley water should take its place.

Olive Oil

As indicated, above, olive oil is excellent in cases of bowel looseness. It is also useful in cases of crop binding, and a dose of it should follow other means for emptying the crop of sour or consolidated food. Dosing the affected bird with warm water and castor oil, followed by kneading of the crop's contents with the fingers will frequently account for the passing on of the food through the system. A dose of olive oil should follow the emptying of the crop.

Linseed Oil

Linseed oil in cases of lung congestion, bronchitis, and catarrh cold may take the place of cod liver oil when the latter is not available. When it is noticed that the fowl has great difficulty in breathing, a teaspoonful of warm linseed oil, to which has been added a couple of drops of chlorodyne, will give relief. In cases of lung congestion, patients should be dosed every three hours.

Oil of Camphor

This oil is a useful remedy in cases of cramp, caused through exposure to wet, and running on rain soddened grass during periods of cold weather. To half an ounce of the oil should be added a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine, and the mixture should be briskly rubbed into the shanks and feet of the affected birds. If the shanks are held for ten minutes in a hot solution of carbonate of soda before applying the oil the latter will prove more efficacious.—Jos. Shakespeare in Poultry Advocate.



PROF. M. C. HERMER

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FARM MANAGEMENT

Yields and Labor Income

Prosperous farmers are generally good farmers. There is a point in the cultivation of a field beyond which the increased yields secured does not pay for the extra labor expended. This tends to reduce labor income. Farm surveys have shown, however, that farmers securing good labor incomes usually produce more per acre than the average for their district. One survey in New York state showed that while farmers whose yields were under 80 per cent. of the average for the township had labor incomes averaging \$384; those securing 100 to 110 per cent. yields averaged \$508, and those securing 120 per cent. and over of the average yield had average labor incomes of \$821. Another survey in the same state showed a striking correlation between yields and profits. On an average, the farmer whose yields dropped more than 15 per cent. below the average yields produced by his neighbors did not make hired man's wages. Of 135 farms with crop yields over 15 per cent. above the average, 55 made labor incomes of over \$1000. One of the results shown by this investigation was that while on a small farm there was but little chance of making big profits or sustaining heavy losses, a very large loss might be sustained if the farm was large enough. Still another survey in the state showed that farms yielding one-quarter below the average had labor incomes of \$443; those yielding average crops made \$737, while those with yields of one-quarter above the average made incomes of \$819.

In Nebraska the records taken show that the man whose crop yields in a normal year fell very far below the average of his community has little chance of receiving a satisfactory labor income. No farm having yields 15 per cent. below the average of the district gave a labor income of more than \$1000, while on the farms which yielded not less than 16 per cent. above the average, 27 per cent. gave labor incomes of over \$1000, and 59 per cent. gave labor incomes of more than \$500. It was also found that very few men were investing so much capital and labor in securing large crop yields, that the resulting crop increases did not pay the cost. One interesting point brought out in 1913, when the corn crop failed, was that the failure of one important crop seriously affects the labor income. When this failure reduced the total crop yield below 85 per cent. of the average, two-thirds of the farms were operated at a loss, while those farms having little corn that year, and consequently having higher average yields, all showed a profit.

The same general results are shown with different types of farming. In one apple growing district in the eastern states it was found that the largest labor incomes were secured by orchards having yields greater than the average. Most of the farms with orchards yielding on the whole a trifle below the average did not pay.

Summing up the matter, Professor Warren says: "Good crops are one of the primary factors affecting profits, but phenomenal yields are not necessary. Few farmers raise crops more than one-third better than the average. Good crops pay, but it is not necessary 'to raise two spears of grass where one grew before.' Those who raise 1-1/5 are doing very well. In fact it is not probable that it would even pay to raise twice as much as the neighbors are on the same soil. Farmers keep a fairly close adjustment of crop yields and prices, but being conservative they do not always change quite as promptly as conditions would justify them doing. They are not so foolish as to be 100 per cent. out of adjustment of conditions, as is assumed when they are advised to double their crop yields."

Under pioneer conditions the higher yields have been the most profitable because they were the result, not of expensive methods of farming, but of especially rich spots of land or of favorable seasons, costing nothing extra beyond the increased expense of harvesting. It is still true that high yields are profitable if they can be cheaply produced, but the general principle is that the higher the yield the greater the cost, not only per acre, but per bushel.

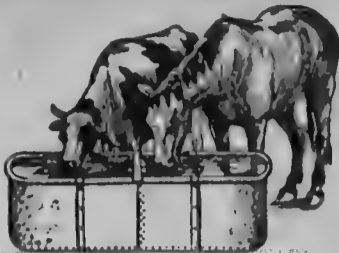
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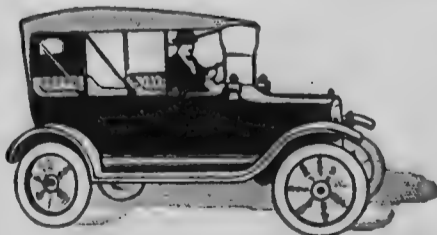


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WATER HEMLOCK POISONING

Dr. P. R. Talbot, provincial veterinarian for Alberta sends us the following interesting information regarding water hemlock, one of the most deadly poison plants.

Owing to the prevalence of weed poisoning this autumn this information should be of great interest to stock raisers.

The weed that gives most trouble and the one which is causing the enormous loss among stock at present is that which is commonly called Water Hemlock. Other names are Spotted Cowbane and Beaver Poison. It is sometimes incorrectly called Water Parsnip. It is allied to the cultivated parsnip and somewhat resembles it. It grows from three to six feet high when not trodden or disturbed. Stems are stout, erect, hollow, jointed and widely branching, each branch terminating in an umbrella-like expansion of small white flowers. The flowers are in clusters from one to four inches across. The seed is smooth, ovate and compressed on each side. When cut across they show four oil tubes between the ribs and two on the flat side. The root is made up of a bunch of spindle-shaped tubers resembling small parsnips. The plant flowers from July to September. It propagates by seed and by shoots of the root at the base of the main stem. It is often found in considerable patches in open marshy places, but is usually seen scattered sparingly along streams and ditches, by whose waters the seeds are disseminated.

Symptoms and Treatment

The poison of the water hemlock is rapid and deadly, death often resulting a few hours after it is eaten; but in case only a small quantity of the weed is taken the animal may linger along for some days or may eventually recover. Excessive salivation (frothing at the mouth), is generally the first symptom noted. This is followed by uneasiness and pain. The animal soon falls in a violent convulsion. Peculiar spasmodic contraction of the muscles occurs before and after the animal falls. The head will often be thrown back and the animal frequently bellows and groans as though in great pain. The eyes are turned in and around and the pupils are dilated. The pulse is weak and rapid, at times running as high as 180 beats per minute, respirations as high as 60. The convulsions are intermittent and increase in violence in fatal cases.

At the present time the remedy generally recommended is Permanganate of Potassium, one teaspoonful, and Sulphate of Aluminum one teaspoonful, dissolved in water, this quantity being enough for 12 sheep or four cows. The more common treatments employed are those of melted lard, bacon grease or raw linseed oil, one quart of any one constituting a dose. Milk (1 gallon), has also given satisfactory results. To be effective any of these treatments must be given in the early stages of the trouble.

From the nature of the localities where water hemlock grows, hand pulling is the best means of exterminating this dangerous weed, and it is not at all difficult to remove all the plants of this species in pastures in well settled districts. The roots are generally shallow, being rarely more than six inches below the surface. They can easily be dug up with a spade, piled in heaps and burned when dry. Never should they be pulled up and thrown into sloughs where they may be trampled upon by stock, thereby liberating its poisonous principle (Cicutoxin) and contaminating the water.

At the present time after a period of practically two months' dry weather the sloughs have been drying up and water for stock is rather scarce. On this account cattle are going farther into the slough bottoms and are looking for such succulence as is contained in the roots which accounts for a good deal of poisoning at the present time. Cattle will be safer on stubbles than on slough pastures until the ground freezes up, when the danger will be over until spring.

WATER HEMLOCK IN HAY

We would like to have the experience of any of our readers who have fed hay containing water hemlock. We would

like to know of anyone who has had any experience in feeding hay which contained any of this weed. Let us know how much of the weed there was in the hay, at what stage of maturity it was and the effect it had on the livestock you fed it to.

SQUEEZER FOR BRANDING CATTLE

Many different kinds of squeezers are in use, but they are usually modifications of the scheme here described. In the illustration is pictured a corral into which the cattle are first driven. From here they go into the chute which gets nar-



rower toward its termination. At the end the chute is just wide enough to hold one big animal comfortably. A pole is shoved across to keep back the animals following, and the squeeze gate which pivots from the head is closed in until the animal is pinned tight. After the operation the animal is let out by the small gate C, the squeeze gate shoved back, and when the draw-bar is removed another animal is ready for the same performance.

PERCHERON BREEDERS TO ADVERTISE

The Canadian Percheron Horse Breeders' Association at the last meeting of its executive on October 1, decided to set aside an appropriation of \$1,500 for an advertising campaign. These breeders believe that the Percheron horse should have wider publicity throughout Western Canada and have undertaken this up-to-date means of bringing him more closely to the attention of the Western farmer. Every Canadian Percheron man will be invited to help in the big effort and every American exporter to Canada and the American Percheron Association will be approached for their assistance and subscription in this work. There were 269 Percheron stallions and mares shipped from the United States into Canada during the six months ending May 1, 1917. In Saskatchewan from 1912 to 1916, Percherons gained in numbers eighty-four per cent. A thorough advertising campaign should go far towards further popularizing this very adaptable breed to Western conditions.

The German Admiralty has been forced to issue an explanatory statement regarding the mutiny in the fleet in which Chancellor Michaelis and Vice-Admiral Von Capelle endeavored to place the blame on the independent socialist party. It declares that the affair was confined to a single ship when a few sailors endeavored to carry out not a mutiny but a propaganda. The admiralty denies the report of a mutiny on the Nuremberg and from other vessels.

Canned vegetables may now be sold in every part of Canada without restriction. An announcement from the food controller's office states that the embargo of August 24 upon the sale and purchase of beans, peas, tomatoes, beets, celery, corn, spinach, rhubarb and pumpkin preserved in cans, glass jars and other containers has been raised.

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She is a heavy milk producer, rich in butter fat—very prolific.

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Box 501 - HUNTINGDON, QUE.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Feeding the Dairy Calf

Skim Milk; Supplemented by Grain and Roughage, Will Keep Her Thrifty

Whole milk is the natural food for the calf, but butter fat at 50 cents a pound is too expensive for the purpose. It has moreover been found unnecessary. There are many substitutes that can be worked into the dairy calf's ration as soon as the digestive apparatus is off to a good start and is capable of handling them. The best dairy cows in the world have not tasted whole milk since they were a few weeks of age.

The calf should get the first milk or colostrum of the cow. This has special properties designed by nature to suit the requirements of the new born calf. It has a purgative effect and starts the organs off properly. The practice generally followed on the best dairy farms is let the calf suck for the first day or two. It is then weaned from the cow and taught to drink. The old fashioned method of teaching the calf to drink by letting it suck the fingers has never been improved upon. One of the dangers to be avoided is giving the calf too much. Its ration of milk should be carefully measured and it should receive about one pound for every eight pounds in weight. Calves of the largest dairy breeds weigh from 70 pounds to 90 pounds at birth so that they should rarely be fed more than from 10 to 12 pounds a day of whole milk.

From Whole to Skim Milk

For the first couple of weeks the calf should receive a full ration of whole milk. This can then be gradually substituted by adding skimmed milk until at four or five weeks of age no whole milk is given. The skimmed milk ration can be gradually increased with the weight of the calf, though it is rarely necessary to give more than from 15 to 18 pounds a day if other suitable feeds are given. The milk should always be sweet and clean and preferably warm. Milk from the separator and that has not lost its natural heat is best. As skimmed milk is one of the most economical of foods it can be kept on until the calf is five or six months of age or older. The following table given by the Illinois Experimental Station shows the pounds per day to be given to calves of the larger dairy breeds:

Suggested Calf Feeding Schedule, Using Whole and Skim Milk

Days of Age	Whole Milk	Skim Milk
1	With dam	
2	6	
3 to 28	10 to 12	
28 to 35	5 to 6	5 to 6
35 to 56		10 to 12
56 to 91		12

A calf will begin to take grain in addition to milk at a very early age. At two or three weeks most of them will begin to take a little if it is sprinkled in the pail after the milk has been drunk. At first they prefer soft feed such as bran, oats and oil meal. When older, oats will usually be taken readily. A mixture recommended by the Illinois Experimental Station is as follows: Ground corn, 10 parts by weight; oats, 50 parts; wheat bran, 30 parts; and oil meal, 10 parts. The feeds may, if preferred, be mixed in equal parts by weight. This is for the young calf. The grain ration should be gradually increased. Good growing calves will consume two or three

pounds of grain daily when fed twice at two or three months of age.

All the Clover They will Eat

A little hay may be given as soon as the calf will begin nibbling at it, which may be when it is only a few days old, but it will not consume it to any extent until it is about four weeks old. A good grade of clover makes an excellent hay for calves. Alfalfa has a laxative effect, although this will not be serious if other suitable foods are being used. Legume hay makes the best roughage for feeding calves in winter because it is relished by the calves and contains the elements most necessary to growth and development. A fine grade of legume hay such as clover or alfalfa should be kept in the manger or rack so that the calf can have access to it at all times. It will usually take off the leaves or tender parts and the coarser portions may then be fed to older cattle. At two months of age the calf will begin eating silage, and this, if it is available, may be introduced into the ration at feeding. It is important, however, that the silage be of good quality. After one month of age the calf should be supplied liberally with good water. In winter it is best to have this warm. Salt should also be furnished after the calf reaches the age of two or three months. It may be sprinkled in small amounts into the empty manger or placed in a box provided for the purpose.



DAIRY PROMISE

Keep the Dairy Heifer Growing

Dairy animals should be kept constantly gaining from birth to maturity. For this reason it is necessary to continue proper feeding after the milk feeding period is passed. Frequently they are neglected at this stage. If on pasture, care should be taken that this does not become dried up so that not enough feed is available. It is essential that a grain trough be provided in the summer lots for heifers under one year of age. The amount of grain fed in addition to pasture in summer or other feeds in winter should be sufficient to keep the animals in a good growing condition. The dairy heifer is delicately balanced. She does not recover readily from checks in her development. Such checks will impair her future efficiency as a milk producer. Full bodily development is necessary for the heavy strain she has to bear when coming to the age of production. To secure this it is not necessary to keep her in high flesh. In fact a tendency toward fleshiness should be strictly guarded against. The dairy cow's function is to put the results of her feeding in the milk pail and not on her back. In her growing period her feeding should be so conducted as to bring about the fullest possible physical development without making her too fat.

Calf Quarters

The calf should have dry, well-lighted quarters, preferably with a southern exposure. The fewer doors a calf barn has the more effectively can cold be excluded in winter. A rack or manger from which hay may be eaten at will should be provided. Stanchions for fastening the animals at feeding time are desirable. If the calves are stanchioned while they are being fed milk and are given grain before being turned loose, there is not so much tendency for them to suck one another.



A bunch of well bred, well fed Dairy Calves on a Manitoba Dairy Farm



West Elgin Pure Bred Breeders'

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THURSDAY, NOV. 8TH, 1917

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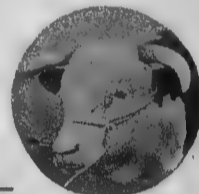
Individually the consignment is such as to attract the attention of discriminating buyers who desire to build up good herds. Their breeding is sufficient to assure their prepotency. Here is such stock suitable for foundation purpose.

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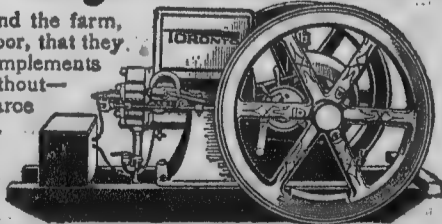
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at so many different jobs around the farm, and save so much time and labor, that they have earned a place among the implements a farmer cannot afford to be without—especially in these days of scarce help and high-priced produce.

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For extra flavor, insist on Quaker Oats. These flakes are made from queen grains only—just the rich, plump oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

Omitting the small grains makes them doubly delicious.

Yet they cost no extra price.

Use them also in bread and muffins, in cookies and pancakes. Use them to thicken soup. The government is urging every housewife to help conserve our wheat, and this is one way to do it.

30c and 12c per package in Canada and United States, except in Far West where high freights may prohibit

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Applied Christianity

By W. R. Wood

When power is generated and expended without being applied to useful work it is wasted. The Christian religion is a power. There have been times when it has done things. Its moral energy of old uprooted the system of gladiatorial combats though they were established as the national sport of the Roman empire. But in the twentieth century it seems to be practically powerless in dealing with the horse-racing and gambling scandals in this Canada of ours. In the nineteenth century it compelled the abolition of negro slavery. But white slavery still flourishes almost unchecked. Christianity had its share in other days in the overturning of various forms of tyranny, the old Norman feudalism, the Tudor and Stewart despotisms, the barbaric orgies of ecclesiastical intolerance. But the later forms of tyranny, the despotism of concentrated wealth, the new protectionist feudalism, the narrow nationalist intolerance still rule their millions. Christianity was able in the early days of the faith to organize itself so that none of the community should lack, but in these later days when the greater problem is set of removing the causes of poverty from our more complex life, it has no solution to offer.

These statements are not made from the point of view of an antagonist of Christianity. They are written in the faith that it is indeed the power of God unto salvation from these and all other evils, when it is applied. But there is the trouble. For some reason or other it is not being applied. There is no reason to judge that it is the fault of the Generator of the power. Nor is it reasonably attributable to any defect in the power itself. It would appear that there is something seriously the matter with the transmission system.

The Transmission System

Generally speaking the church is, though not exclusively, the transmission system. But even those who are most fully assured of the church's redemptive mission as compelled to recognize that unchristian conditions persist even where the influence of Christianity has apparently been predominant for generations. While there are manifest instances of individuals regenerated by the power, very often conditions and relationships and environment appear to remain unaffected. Whole areas of human life, even in the most Christian communities continue utterly pagan. There is an unaccountable slowness in the coming of the Kingdom. There is a degree of unmistakable failure in the transmission of the power.

The practical question which the church must face and deal with immediately is the question of equipping and adapting herself for the applying of the power with which she is endowed to those areas of life which have remained so far unredeemed. This does not mean that the church is again to fight over the old battle for temporal power, or that as an institution or an organization she is to interfere in affairs of business or of the state. It does mean that the church must relate her teaching and her spirit to the practical questions of right and wrong which face her members in ordinary life. In our highly complex life the individual is drawn into relationships with organized forms of industry and finance and politics that have grown up through many past years. While some of these unquestionably embody good principles, it cannot be denied that in others, if any adequate analysis were made they would be found to be rotten with greed and oppression and tyranny. It is the duty of the church to make her moral teaching so definite and specific that no man professing her faith will have any shadow of excuse for contributing the influence of his personality or his signature of his vote to an organization or a system founded and maintained for injustice and robbery.

The Church and Progressive Movements

Again, one is very frequently met in these days with the operation of movements professing principles of amelioration and reformation, movements toward profit-sharing, public

ownership, direct legislation, proportional representation, economic co-operation, taxation of land values, public appropriation of unearned increment. Many people from sheer apathy or from constitutional bias avoid and ignore all such proposals and organizations. The church cannot afford to be satisfied while her people continue in an attitude of indifference or of opposition to movements that may be operating directly toward the bringing in of the Kingdom which it is her mission to establish. It is hers according to apostolic direction to "try the spirits." Where questions of moral right and wrong, of economic justice or injustice, are involved the church ought to be giving some direction as to their attitude and conduct. And where there is opportunity of joining hands with individuals or organizations for the advancement of worthy ends, since all worthy ends are included in the Christian ideal of the Kingdom, the church ought to be consistently active in encouraging and stimulating her membership to such co-operative service. The church ought long ago to have got past the stage of a narrow exclusiveness which fails to recognize any good but that which she herself has done. In the days of His flesh the Master rebuked the disciples who forbade one to serve because he followed not with them. Has the church learned that lesson yet?

The Task of Today

It is easy to object that the church was not established to be an exponent of economics or of political science. But it is equally axiomatic that the church is required to show her people the moral significance of present conditions and of proposed changes, and to urge them to further by every legitimate means the forces that make for the coming of the Kingdom of righteousness and peace. The church spent generations in splitting hairs over intellectual distinctions and abstract theories. She is now called to the greater task of deciphering the moral significance of current system and practice, and of declaring herself in the moral arena of the world with unfaltering decisiveness as supporting the right and opposing the wrong. She is called upon to do her part in overturning mighty systems of organized oppression and giving the rank and file of mankind for the first time in history the chance to live comfortable Christian lives. It is perhaps in some sense a new call. Yet it is the echo of the splendid message spoken by the prophet of old: "Is not this the fast that I have chosen? To loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke." When the church directs her power to these tasks, aye, and not till then, her "light shall break forth as the morning, and her health shall spring forth speedily. Her righteousness shall go before her and the glory of the Lord shall be her reward."

A Church with a "Boss"

The conditions to be dealt with are present and concrete. The call is in every sense a practical one. Here is a church, one of a class still startlingly common, which is dominated by a local financial and political "boss." For twenty-five years no one has suspected him of having any moral or religious principle. But he has "influence," he has "connections," he has "interests." The church has been one of his "adjuncts" for many years, one of the "instruments" of his craft. He has to do with its financial department. It is convenient for him to be regarded as respectable and honorable, if not religious, and the church is a decided help. To her life and progress he is a drag and an obstacle. She is despised on his account by the poor men whom he has robbed, and by the honest men who know that he is unscrupulous. But some of her members think they cannot afford to do without him. Of old there was a casting out of devils, but today there are churches who must needs retain them as pillars. Is it any wonder that a church fails when the

only power it knows is the power of financial or political "pull!"

Inefficiency in Local Government

Here is a municipality, again one of many, in which no man of first rate moral or religious standing has been elected to the council for years. Second, third or fourth rate men are always the choice. And the business is done on second, third or fourth rate methods. Partyism, favoritism, personal animus, grab and graft are frequently in evidence. Road money is squandered by hundreds of dollars every year on patch work that has no permanent value. Efficiency and continuity of policy are utterly absent. Certification upon adequate inspection of work done is the exception, not the rule. Accounting, if it can be given that name at all, is done in the most slipshod fashion, and it is no uncommon thing to find officials quite at sea as to where sums of money, greater or less have gone. Such a thing as having the business of the municipality transacted with Christian principle as the dominating influence is undreamed of. Yet the municipality is crammed with Christian churches, and there are many hundreds of church members. But apparently they have been and are perfectly satisfied that things municipal should not yet be Christianized, or even brought up to the plane of ordinary business dealing.

A Doped Political Convention

Here is a political convention. A candidate is to be selected. If all the truth be told he is already selected by a few of those who have a special grip of things. A number of names are placed before the convention. The people are led to think they are working under a free and efficient democracy. In reality they are following the lead of a small group of crafty political engineers. The carefully constructed and well-oiled "machine" is at work and is grinding out the results which the bosses had designed. The church is far away, and she has not yet taught her people that the true Christian ought to be politically as well as in other respects awake and alert and active. The average man has never had it impressed upon him by those to whom he rightfully looks for direction that he ought to know what primaries and caucuses and committees are meeting in his neighborhood, and that he ought to be making his type of manhood, his kind of spirit, one of the influences by which their decisions are determined. He does not recognize today that as a Christian it is up to him to make his Christianity a factor, and so far as possible a dominant factor in the deliberations and decisions of local groups, social, economic and political. It has never in any definite way dawned upon him that he is personally responsible for practically working toward the regeneration of the community life and making his neighborhood over, so that in the ordinary workings of its life it shall be after the Christian pattern of things. And because men still fail to see and accept that responsibility, multitudes still dream that the Kingdom will come—somehow or other—without Christianity being applied to affairs political.

A Rink Run Community

Here is a little prairie town of three hundred people. During the winter the two churches which serve the community endeavor to concentrate their efforts. They seek to gather the young people for social and moral and civic and religious training and general betterment. But the skating rink in the town is run for profit and is open six nights a week. Nine-tenths of the community are professedly Christian, but five-sixths of the young people attend the rink and do not attend the social and other gatherings provided by the churches. Good people sigh, but they do nothing to banish the profiteering element in the amusement, nothing to secure that the rink shall be run in sympathy with the general community feeling and not in opposition to it. They do not recognize the folly of a community wishing its young people to be in one place, and at the same time deliberately opening the door of another place for them with a practically irresistible attraction soliciting their presence. Christianity in that community does not deem it really necessary to

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Your kitchen always looks so clean —

THESE are indeed pleasing words of commendation to the housewife who takes pride in her house-keeping. Such praise from a neighbor who drops in for a few minutes is worth the extra touches here and there that call for such comment.

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CANADA

How best to Serve

Every Canadian can help in the successful application of the Military Service Act

THE Military Service Act is the law of the land. It will be enforced sincerely and with firmness, but fairly. Reinforcements to be raised are limited to 100,000 men, who are being selected by the country, not by the military authority. Military control does not start until these men are chosen.

The Men Called Can Help

The first call is for men between the ages of 20 and 34 inclusive, who were unmarried or widowers without children on July 6, 1917. All these men should go immediately before a Medical Board in this district for examination as to physical fitness. If they are not placed in the Medical Category A., their present obligation ceases. If found physically fit and placed in Category A., they should, immediately after the issue of the proclamation calling out the first class, visit the nearest post office and report for service on a printed form supplied. If reasonable ground for claiming exemption exists, an exemption form may be obtained from the Postmaster, and filled out. The Postmaster will forward this form to the Registrar appointed for the district, and the man seeking exemption will then be advised by mail when and where he should appear before an Exemption Board to have his case taken up.

The Employer's Part

Employers will find it to their advantage to see that all the men in their employ who are in the first class under the Military Service Act appear as soon as possible before a Medical Board for examination. Should an employer desire exemption for any one of his men who is found physically fit, he may seek it on the following grounds:

- (1) that the national interest demands that a man be left at his work rather than placed in military service.
- (2) that, instead of doing military service, a man should be used in work for which he has special qualifications.
- (3) that it is expedient in the national interest that instead of being employed in military service, he should continue to be educated or trained for any work for which he is then being educated or trained.

Duty of Parent or Near Relative

Parents or near relatives of men in the class called may apply for their exemption on the above grounds or because of some special domestic reasons. In this, as in other cases, delay is a grave mistake.

Issued by
The Military Service Council

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Eight loaf size, \$3.25

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You are sure of prompt delivery if you order your **KING** coal now. There's strong, lasting heat in every lump, and there's full generous weight in every ton.

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concern itself with the recreational side of life, and verily, it has its reward.

A "Light" Sunday Service

Here is a Sunday service in the church. The minister is a good speaker and a man of earnest spirit. He is speaking about the Light of the World. He tells about the marvellous power of the sunlight. He reverently deals with the gracious influence of the Sun of Righteousness. He closes with the moving story of Matheson the blind preacher-poet of Scotland to whom such light came amid his darkness that he was able to write the splendid hymn "O Love that will not let me go." But he does not get to the thought that light makes men keen and clear of vision to observe and to discriminate and to know. He fails to touch the conception of the added responsibility which belong to those to whom the Light has come, and makes no reference to the personal application of the light to drive out darkness and the works of darkness. He did not apply the power.

And so in spite of our modern practical-mindedness very much of our religion is still abstract and theoretical. There is a great gulf fixed between it and the life amid which we move from day to day. Our leaders appear to be afraid to touch problems which every earnest student of economics feels to be of first importance for the establishment and maintenance of righteousness in the land. There is no implication of blame to the Power behind the church, but there is urgent need for the church to accept courageously the duty of applying her power to the practical redemption of our common life.

Boys' and Girls' Fairs

Continued from Page 9

Mr. Walker is another indefatigable worker in the interests of the boys and girls. His tireless energy in enthusing the youngsters and pointing out to them the benefits to be derived from participation in the work of the club, also helped to make the fair the success that it was.

A feature of the boys' and girls' club fair at Dauphin was the advertising. This was done in the local papers and also by big posters which were prominently displayed throughout the district. In this way the show was made known and people from all parts of the town and country were in attendance. Advertising is the life of any business and if the boys' and girls' clubs are to be made the factor which it is hoped they will be in the life of rural communities, advertising the show and the movement should be carried on to a much greater extent than it has been in some of the towns.

A pleasant feature of the show was the booth of the Daughters of the Empire, who served refreshments during the day. Over \$80 was realized for patriotic purposes in this way.

W. E. McT.

A BIG FAIR AT VIRDEN

The boys and girls around Virden, Manitoba, are enthusiastic club workers. Their fair, held on October 8 on the agricultural grounds, was a huge success though circumstances were not all in its favor. A raw, piercing wind blew all day and the over-worked judges did not get all the classes placed until quite late in the afternoon. In spite of this, however, the enthusiasm kept right up until all the awards were given out, the judging of the last classes being followed with the keenest of interest. The exhibits of calves, pig-poultry and garden products were quite up to the standard of those shown at a regular country fair. The canning, preserving and cooking displays of the young housewives would have done credit to their grown-up sisters or mothers. The school work, sewing and raffia on exhibition exceeded the space available for it in the main building. The attention of a large number of those in attendance for a considerable part of the afternoon was centered around the sports, a full program of which for both boys and girls was held. The young people certainly showed that they were capable of putting on as good a fair as the grown-ups. Their enthusiasm is sure to keep up and one of the problems of the executive will be to enlarge the

FAIRY SODA BISCUIT

Dainty, crisp little sodas, made either plain or with just a little salt to give them added zest. FAIRY biscuits are now packed in cardboard cartons instead of tins—a saving to you, yet with our modern methods of distribution they reach you with snappy freshness because they come direct from the oven to you.



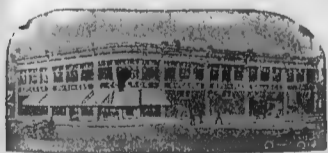
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Windsor Dairy Salt
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Results prove The Success College supremely superior. Twenty-five calls a day for Success graduates is common. This year we could have placed 426 more stenographers and bookkeepers. Our annual enrollment of 2,100 students (in one school) is Canada's largest—it greatly exceeds that of all competitors combined. We employ 28 expert, certificated teachers. If you wish to succeed attend Success College. Enroll any time. Send for catalogue of courses.

The SUCCESS Business College
LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MAN.

organization to meet the growing needs of the club fair.

Altogether 14 schools were represented. These included the Virden Collegiate and the consolidated school in the town. All the schools affiliated for the purpose of holding the fair. Boys and girls wore a set of ribbons denoting which school they represented. The management of the fair is in the hands of a central board of directors, on which are representatives of each school district, three of the representatives being ladies. This board prepares the prize list, secures contributions with which to finance the fair, arranges all the details and generally looks after the boys' and girls' interests. No entrance fee is charged. Expenses and prize money are paid out of contributions from other sources. Each country school district contributes \$20 and the Virden district \$50. The Virden board of trade, the home economics society, the local branch of the I.O.D.E., the banks and other organizations show their interest in the work of the club by making generous donations. The secretary and manager, B. H. Flewelling, principal of the consolidated school at Virden, whose energetic management had much to do with the success of the fair, was kept busy from early morning until late at night seeing that everything progressed smoothly.

Poultry and Livestock

Altogether there were 86 entries in the poultry classes. These included White Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. Prizes varying



CROSBY MONTGOMERY
And his Prize Calf at the Virden Fair

from 75c to \$2.00 were offered in each of these classes. Prizes were also given for trios of each of the breeds.

The pig classes brought out 34 entries, which meant that 17 exhibitors were in the contest for the prizes. Even more than this was expected but the cold weather that prevailed doubtless prevented many boys and girls from a distance from bringing their pigs to the fair.

At no time during the afternoon did the interest in the judging run higher than when the calf classes were brought out. An interesting contest for top place took place between Miss Olive Finlay and Master Crosby Montgomery. Olive exhibited a pure-bred shorthorn bull calf of splendid conformation. He was long, deep, thickly fleshed and in the pink of condition. Crosby Montgomery's calf was a Polled Angus grade steer of fine scale and great depth. He was also in splendid flesh and seemed anxious to display his qualities in competition with all comers. The judges were assisted in their placing, however, by examining the feeding records of the two calves. The shorthorn bull calf had received whole milk for a considerable period and the grade steer calf won on the score of more economical gains. He was therefore awarded first prize. He also won in the bankers' competition and Crosby was made the proudest and happiest boy at the fair. Olive Finlay's calf stood a close second in both classes.

The question of economical gain was

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severest critics—because the **Mason & Risch** factory policy has always been one of carefully considered betterment, **Mason & Risch** owners have always been able to think well of the piano itself.

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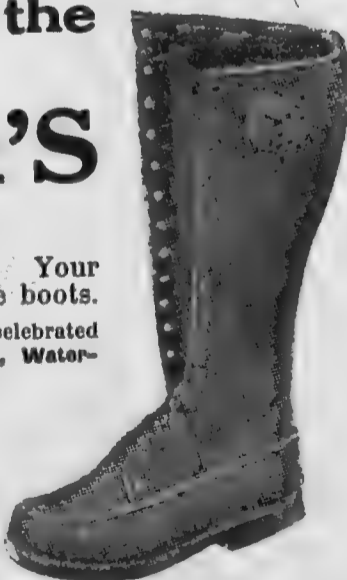
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made the text by Mr. Kiteley, who assisted in the judging, of a neat little lecture to the youthful exhibitors on the importance of this point. In raising calves, as well as other stock, economy of gain was one of the most important considerations. It was easy to produce a big, fleshy calf by feeding expensive food. The importance of keeping a strict account of all the food consumed and the cost of these foods, taking care to produce the largest possible gains for the amount of cash outlay was touched upon by Mr. Kiteley. The young exhibitors took a great interest in the practical little lecture on stock raising.

The central hall proved inadequate to accommodate the large number of visitors that crowded in to see the exhibits of vegetables, grain, school work and sewing. Space for the exhibits was also at a premium, especially in the sewing classes. "The quality of the sewing was simply splendid," said one of the lady judges, "but the hall was so crowded that it was impossible to display it to advantage." It is a pity that the work to which the girls had devoted so much painstaking endeavor cannot be spread out so that everyone present can have an opportunity to admire it; but it speaks well for the boys' and girls' clubs that their exhibits were so numerous that the space provided for similar exhibits at the big agricultural fairs is not large enough to accommodate them. Of special interest also was the canning and preserving display. From the large number of almost perfect specimens on exhibition it is evident that the campaign for the preservation of fruits and vegetables, so that none of these may be wasted, has not been lost on the young



OLIVE FINLAY
Who won Second Prize with her Calf at Virden

housewives. They have been studying the recipes, not only in the Boys' and Girls' Club Bulletins, but also those published by the press, as a part of the program of food conservation. The result will be the saving of what otherwise might be wasted and also a greater quantity of tasty foods for the family table during the long winter months, when many of the vegetables usually disappear from the dinner table. Of the vegetables displayed, the potatoes were in greatest number and attracted the most attention. They were judged by Mr. Batho, of the provincial department of agriculture, and contained some of as clean, large, well shaped potatoes as are usually found on exhibition at the largest fairs.

The Sports Program

One of the features of the fair, as has been intimated, was an open field day in which a long program of sports was carried out. These were engaged in with zest by both boys and girls. The sports, in fact, claimed the attention of the majority of the young people present for a considerable period of the fair. Although these proved to be such an attractive feature, it is doubted in the minds of some of the officials of the fair whether or not it is good policy to devote so much time to sports. The fair is primarily an educational exhibition and young people with their exuberant spirits stimulated by a cool day may be tempted to devote more than a proper share of attention to such an interesting feature to the neglect of some of the main objects of such an occasion. If this matter were properly brought before the boys and girls, they would no doubt

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Hard corns, soft corns or corns between the toes, also hardened calluses on bottom of feet just seem to shrivel up and fall off without hurting a particle. It is almost magical. Your drug store has freezone.



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see the advantage of giving as much attention as possible to the exhibits and to the placing of the judges, and might be persuaded to shorten the program of sports somewhat, or even to eliminate it, in favor of the more serious business of the fair.

For such a large fair, with the boys and girls coming from considerable distances, it might be expected that some would arrive a little late with their exhibits and for that reason the judging program would be delayed. This frequently happens at boys' and girls' club fairs, and was the case to a limited extent at Virden. After they have had a little more experience in the conduct of their fairs the young people will doubtless rectify this mistake and see that their exhibits are all in place early in the day so that the judging can be proceeded with, and everyone will find out all the sooner just what their winnings have been in the various classes. It might mean getting out a little earlier in the morning for those who have considerable distances to come, but as this happens only once in the year it would work no real hardship. The older people too might be persuaded to take the boys' and girls' club fair more seriously and to help the young exhibitors to get their things out to the fair in good time. The fair is just as important, if not more important than the regular agricultural fair and deserves just as prompt attention and as business-like treatment as the usual summer fair.

The boys' and girls' club fair at Virden was a revelation of what can be accomplished by young people when they put their minds to it and get thoroughly organized. The enthusiasm of the exhibitors augurs well for the improvement of the fair from year to year. The agricultural society will have to look to its laurels or within a short time its fair will be eclipsed by that which the boys' and girls' clubs put on in the fall. When the boys and girls of 14 school districts get together with the assistance of all the prominent men in the locality they can soon work wonders in building up a fair which will be one of the biggest events of the year.—R.D.C.

SEED DISTRIBUTION

By instructions of the minister of agriculture a free distribution of superior sorts of grain and potatoes will be made during the coming winter and spring to Canadian farmers.

The samples of grain for distribution will consist of spring wheat (about five pounds) white oats (about four pounds), barley (about five pounds), and field peas (about five pounds). These will be sent out from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by the Dominion cerealists, who will furnish the necessary application forms.

A distribution of potatoes in samples of about three pounds will be carried on from most of the experimental farms, the Central farm supplying only the province of Ontario.

All samples will be sent free by mail. Only one sample of grain (and one of potatoes) can be sent to each applicant. As the supply is limited farmers are advised to apply very early.

J. H. GRISDALE,
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Fifty years backward Stracciari turns the opera scores to find a song of warrior bold that gives his vigorous baritone voice full range and dramatic scope. The farewell song of the soldier Valentine as he goes to war seems as though it were expressly written for these present days. "Even bravest heart may swell in the moment of farewell"—Stracciari, leading baritone of the Chicago Opera, enriches these poignantly touching lines with grandeur and magnificence.

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The November list of Columbia Records—which you can hear at any Columbia dealer's now—is one of the best-balanced lists ever offered by the Columbia Graphophone Company. It includes twenty song hits. Among these are "Send Me Away With a Smile" (A2355) 85c; "Sailin' Away on the Henry Clay" (A2364) 85c; "Your Country Needs You Now" (A2361) 85c; "I've Got the Nicest Little Home in D-i-x-i-e" (A2356) 85c. Among the ten carefully selected double disc dance records are arrangements of "Hello, My Dearie!" (A5986) 12-inch, \$1.50; "Send Me Away With a Smile" (A5990) 12-inch, \$1.50; "Everybody's Jazzin' It" (fox trot) (A2347) 85c.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

Farm Women's Clubs

DISTRICT MEETINGS

The following is the list of district meetings of the S.G.G.A. I hope to meet the delegates at some of them. Will delegates go to these meetings filled with the resolve to gather all information possible, that will help local clubs to realize the aims and objects of our association.

District No. 1 at Moose Jaw—Director W. H. Beesley, Belbeck, November 27-28.

District No. 2 at Viceroy—Director C. W. Emery, Assiniboia, November 6-7.

District No. 3 at Estevan—Director Nelson Spenger, Carnduff, November 7-8.

District No. 4 at Regina—Director R. M. Johnson, Eastview, November 20.

District No. 5 at Wolseley—Director John T. Bateman, Wolseley, December 19-20.

District No. 6 at Saskatoon—Director John McNaughtan, Piche, December 11-12.

District No. 7 at Balcarres—Director Wm. Penny, Balcarres, November 15-16.

District No. 8 at Regina—Director W.

On July 20 we met again to plan for a picnic to be held on August 7. After all arrangements were made and other business having been disposed of Mrs. Holland read a paper on "The Ideal Woman," which was enjoyed by all. Owing to the inclement weather on August 7 the attendance at our picnic was rather disappointing. The rain spoiled the program of sports. Mr. Maharg was present and gave an excellent address on the political situation dealing with several planks in the Farmers' Platform. Speeches were also made by Mr. Johnston, district director, and Mr. Roundy of Traux. The chair was taken by Mr. McClelland.

On August 15 we held our regular meeting in Good Land school house with the intention of trying to interest the foreign women in our association. Owing to the harvest being on at that time our attendance was small. Three of the foreign women joined our club. The subject for discussion was "A Woman's Duty to Herself." Each woman present wrote a question pertaining to the subject. These questions were gathered

AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP

The Farm Women's Clubs department of The Guide is devoted entirely to farm women's organization work. Contributions are invited dealing with the activities of Manitoba Women Grain Growers' Associations, Saskatchewan Women Grain Growers' Associations, United Farm Women of Alberta locals, Manitoba Home Economic Societies, Saskatchewan Homemakers' Clubs, and Alberta Women's Institutes. Articles submitted should be short and to the point, dealing with what has been accomplished by the organizations, and with the plans that are being developed. Suggestions for the improvement of women's organizations will be welcome. Anyone who is actively connected with these organizations, officers and members alike, is invited to contribute. This department offers a splendid opportunity for members of women's organizations to give their fellow women workers the benefit of their experience in the work to which the women's organizations are devoted.

J. Orchard, Tregarva, December 19-20.
Jas. Inglis, Rokeby, November 31 to December 1.

District No. 10 at Humboldt—Director J. L. Rooke, Togo, December 6-7. November 13-14.

District No. 9 at Yorkton—Director J. L. Rooke, Togo, December 6-7.

District No. 11 at North Battleford—Director Chas. Davies, North Battleford, December 4-5.

District No. 12 at Prince Albert—Director Andrew Knox, Prince Albert, December 13-14.

District No. 13 at Wilkie—Director W. H. Lillwall, Wilkie, December 18-19.

District No. 14 at Swift Current—Director Frank Burton, Vanguard, November 8-9.

District No. 15 at Shaunavon—Director P. L. Craigen, Vanguard, November 8-9.

District No. 16 at Rosetown—Director W. T. Hall, Surbiton, December 4-5.

SPLENDID WORK AT AVONLEA

The Avonlea W.G.G.A. met on July 6. A discussion of fruit and their prices was taken up and it was decided to send to B.C. for our fruit this season.

The topic for the meeting was "Resolved that a medical certificate of health be required by both sexes before a marriage license be issued." Mrs. McRorie and Mrs. Derby both had splendid notes on the subject. An interesting discussion followed in which all the ladies present took part.

up and then redistributed and each one read the question she drew and answered it. Open discussion followed each question. A recitation was then given by Florence Bechstead which was enjoyed by all.

On September 7, we held our regular meeting at the home of Mrs. W. Miller. It was practically a business meeting.

Two boxes of second-hand clothing have been packed and shipped to a woman in need by our club this year. We will probably send another before the cold weather sets in.

Our club has also donated \$10 towards prizes for the school fair.

Mrs. WM. CRIPPS,
Sec. Avonlea W.S.G.G.A.

WANT TRAVELLING LIBRARY

Our W.G.G.A. is progressing nicely. We are still doing Red Cross work but have not held our bazaar yet. We would like if you could give us information regarding a travelling library—just how we would proceed to have one, for the winter months. Kindly let us know if you can give us any advice on the subject.

MRS. W. J. PEEL,
Sec.-Treas. McDonald Creek W.G.G.A.

Answer

Write Miss T. Paulson, Travelling Libraries Department, Parliament Buildings, Regina, who will send full information regarding the free travelling libraries.—V.M.N.



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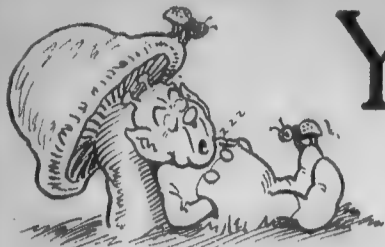
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will smile back at
you and it will
wear longer if you
keep it clean with
Old Dutch





PRIZE WINNERS

The poems are all in and this time the prize goes to W. Eggleston. It may not be so musical as many of the others, but W. Eggleston must have done some very deep thinking to write this kind of poem. The second prize was won by Agnes M. Halliday, who sends us a pretty little story poem about Autumn. This time there is to be no third prize because so many poems would merit it. However, I will print those sent in by Wava Alice Ruth Dutch, Helen I. Auld, who was one of the prize winners last time; Preston Miller and a Mischievous Monkey, who was such a little "monkey" that she did not sign her right name.

For the next contest I want you to tell me what you think little girls and boys might do to help the Allies win the great war. Or if you have already done something to help them you might tell me about that. Remember I want interesting stories that every other boy and girl reader would not miss reading for anything. You know two people might tell the same story, one of which you would never want to hear again, while the other would be so interesting that you could hear it many times. So it is with writing stories. Let us know what boys and girls might do to help the Allies win the war. You know it is our war, yours and mine, and there must be something for us each to do to help. What is your plan?

DIXIE PATTON.

THE INSTRUMENTS OF WAR

War of the land and the sea and the sky;
Under the water the submarines lie;
Through the blue water the battleship glides;
Up in the clouds the aeroplane hides;
Now on the water and now in the air,
Hydroplanes two of the elements dare.

Burrowed down into the solid brown earth,

Fighting faithfully, proving their worth,
Millions of soldiers with rifles in hand,
Charging the foe, or making a stand;
Firing at enemies heard but unseen,
Fighting the greatest fight ever has been.

Cannon and siege guns are everywhere;
Maxims are mounted on ships of the air;
Cycle and car has its armour and gun;
Everything man can do it has been done;
Every production of man's fertile mind,
All to be used to help slaughter mankind.

W. EGGLESTON.

Alta.

AUTUMN

The leaves are turning yellow,
The grass is getting brown;
No more we hear the glorious songs
That did the morning crown.

The apples they have fallen
From the large and friendly trees,
And the north wind is blowing
A cold and wintry breeze.

The birds in flocks are flying
To the south so far away,
For they have taken their farewell look
At their homes so bleak and grey.

AGNES M. HALLIDAY,

Oakburn. Age 15.

THE STORM

The sun was sinking in the west,
When gloomy clouds in darkness drest
Came 'cross the lea, and closed the gates
Of heaven
From brightness and from me.

At last quite all the sky
Was cloth'd with darkness o'er,
The moon was hid from sight of eye,
And the wind began to roar.

The great old war god, Thor,
Was riding on the blast,
We sat and fearful wonder'd
How long the storm would last.

But all the long, cold night
Came down with might and main,
The terrible wrath of Thor,
In torrents of hail and rain.

The farmers in the morning
Looked on a piteous sight,
Their crops were ruined and blacken'd
From the storm that came that night.
WAVA ALICE RUTH DUTCH,
Sask. Age 13.

TWELVE YEAR OLD'S IDEA

My eyes are blue, my hair is brown,
And I am very witty,
I have a dimple in my chin,
Now tell me am I pretty?
Two eyes of blue and hair of brown
Must always mean a cuty,
And if you have a dimple dear,
I'm sure you are a beauty.
Upon your beauty I can't pass
Unless you come and show it;
So please look in the looking glass
And then you'll surely know it.

I have a beau, a dandy beau,
And he is fond of kisses;
We are not engaged, so tell me shall
I let him steal these blisses?
I am glad you have a beau,
And hope you have one right along,
dear,
But please don't let him steal a kiss,
For that is very wrong, dear.
How often have I told you girls
That kissing is improper;
A fellow kisses the foolish girl
Then very soon he'll drop her.

I am just twelve and love to spoon
Right in the moonlight mellow,
But tell me first am I too young
To have a steady fellow?
You are a bit too young, my dear,
To have a steady caller,
And never meet your beau out doors,
But take him in the parlor.
In just about six years from now
You'll be a grown-up lady,
And that's the time to get a beau,
As yet you're just a baby.

MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.



A LOCK OF BROWN HAIR

They stood together at twilight, 'neath
the boughs of the old oak tree,
The boy, he was just turned twenty, and
shy seventeen was she.
"I'm leaving tomorrow at daybreak, and
I came for a last farewell,
Ere I journey across the waters to fight
where my comrades fell.

"Eileen," here his voice he lowered, "will
you give me some token to keep
In remembrance of you and the day,
dear, when we parted, perhaps ne'er
more to meet?"
"Give me your knife, boy," she whispered,
as she held out her hand, white and fair,
Then she cut and held out to the soldier
a lock of her nut-brown hair.

Dusk had fallen quite early, and on
through the smoky air
The star-shells made their deadly way,
a-screaming here and there;
One of them encountered, afore its light
began to fade,
A group of lads returning from an un-
successful raid.

The German soldiers "spotted" them and
quickly opened fire,
And down fell the valiant captain among
the blood and mire;
But Canadian hearts are faithful and
Canadian arms are strong,
And the captain brave was carried back
to greet the cheering throng.

"I could not do less, my captain," said
the boy of the foremost rank,
"You know there's a girl back there
waiting on the side of a river's bank—"
He stopped short, for a bullet, as swift
and as keen as a dart,
With its message of death and carnage,
buried the lock of brown hair in his
heart.

HELEN I. AULD.

Sask.



The Discovery of the Doo-Dads. The Artist's Appearance Causes Great Excitement in the Wonder-land of Doo.

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Girls, write to-day and we will send you just 25 big handsome bottles of our delightful "Princess Royale" perfumes, which we want you to introduce among your friends at only 10c per bottle. We send six lovely odors, White Rose, Lily of the Valley, Wood Violet, Carnation, etc., and they are so sweet that everybody buys a bottle or two at once.

Return our money, only \$2.50, when the perfume is sold, and we will at once send, all postage paid, the beautiful Pendant and Chain, and the gold filled Ring, just as represented, and the lovely Watch, as well, you can also receive without selling any more goods for just showing your fine prizes to your friends and getting only five of them to sell our goods and earn fine prizes as you did. Don't delay. Write to-day.

THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO.
DEPT. C., 30 TORONTO

Everyone a Food Controller

Continued from Page 7

pounds of potatoes make a good substitute for one pound of bread, and cheese and potatoes make a well balanced meal. Information on these topics will not only be exceedingly useful but it will be very interesting to the housekeepers in every locality.

The local food economy committees will arrange for demonstrations on preserving, canning and storing the more perishable foods produced in the gardens. It will not be too early for the committees to begin in October to plan for the campaign of increased production in gardens in the season of 1918.

There is no prospect of the world escaping from the immediate danger of grave food shortage, perhaps reaching actual famine conditions in some places, until at least two more good harvests have been reaped. This food economy service will be not less than a three-years' work. In winning out the women will have won for themselves and their families much more than sufficient supplies of wholesome nourishing food.

A world shortage of food and the purchase of enormous quantities of food-stuffs by the governments of the allied nations has brought about a great advance in prices. So long as buyers for the European governments, buying in the open markets, compete with buyers for domestic consumption the prices of staple foods will be governed by what the export buyers are willing to pay. It is common knowledge that the price of wheat at certain central points in the United States and Canada has been fixed for the 1917 crop at \$2.21 per bushel for No. 1 Northern. The United States Congress has determined that the price for the wheat of the crop of 1918 shall not be less than \$2.00 per bushel. Under these circumstances it is obvious that the price of bread cannot be as low as when wheat was selling around \$1.00 per bushel.

To Prevent Unfair Profits

What the food controller can do is to see that no one by speculation or greed steps in and takes an unearned or unfair profit between the price fixed for wheat and the price charged to the consumer for bread. Investigations are being made and conferences held to ascertain just how much spread in different areas or zones, between the price of wheat and the price of flour and bread will give a fair return to millers, transportation companies, dealers and bakers for actual service rendered. When the amount of the necessary spread is ascertained the price of bread can be governed and no unfair charges be permitted. Studies are also being made to discover to what extent the producer can be brought closer to the consumer. When the stage for action has been reached, and it may be arrived at in the very near future, the only way in which a further reduction in the price of bread can be accomplished would be for the government to meet part of the cost and charge it up as public war expenditure. That is the plan followed at present in Great Britain. I do not think Canadians want to pay part of their bread bills through their taxes just yet.

Investigations Are In Progress

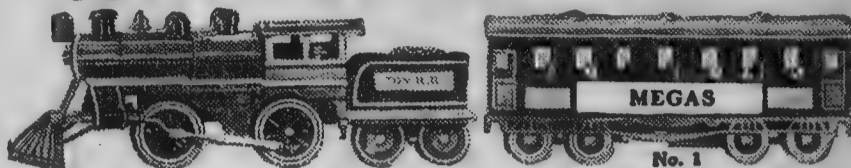
A similar course of investigation and procedure is being followed by the Food Controller in respect to other staple foods such as fish, potatoes, fruits and milk. A thorough survey of the conditions and of the possibilities has to be made for every important group of food-stuffs. When each survey is advanced far enough for decisions to be arrived at, I believe the Food Controller will not hesitate to employ all the power with which he is vested to eliminate all so-called profiteering in foods and to prevent anyone from getting more than a fair return for actual service rendered in the journey of any food-stuff from the original producer to the consumer.

I need scarcely remind you that first things must be attended to first if one is to get anywhere in public service. The first duty is to prevent waste and to shift the consumption in Canada from flour, beef and bacon to other foods; the second duty is to bring about increased production to the utmost limit of our ability and a next duty is to prevent anyone anywhere in Canada from taking unfair toll or profit out

\$100 in Christmas Prizes

WHAT PRESENTS ARE IN THE CARS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

\$100 IN CASH PRIZES FOR THE BEST REPLIES



SO that we may become acquainted with more young people this Christmas, we are giving you this train loaded down with Christmas presents. Each car contains one kind of present and the name is on each car but the man who painted the name got the letters all jumbled. Worse still, the man who coupled the cars got them in the wrong order. Now, can you straighten things out and re-arrange the letters in the names of the presents in each car and put the cars in their right order behind the locomotive?

Car No. 6, DOES ILL, contains "Dollies." The other cars may contain gloves, candy, baseballs, animals, bicycles, building blocks, skipping ropes, nine pins, engines, skates, Noah's Ark, perfume, lanterns, tools, footballs, games, or something else. It is for you to find out.

Should you get the cars behind the locomotive in their right order, you will find that the first letter of the correct name of each Christmas present in each car when these first letters are all put together will spell out the name of a great Nation in Europe, one of the Allies—a Nation whose Navy controls the Oceans.

On Christmas Day, Uncle Peter, who edits the Bunny Page in EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, will judge the answers and award the following big cash prizes to young people under seventeen years of age complying with the conditions of the contest, whose answers are all correct or nearest correct, neatest and best written. So get busy and send in an answer to-day, and this Christmas Season may be the happiest you have ever had.

The Big Cash Prizes

\$25.00 Cash to the Boy or Girl who sends us the best reply. \$15.00 Cash to the Boy or Girl sending the second best reply. \$10.00 Cash to the Boy or Girl sending the third best reply. **DOLLAR BILLS.** Fifty bright, new, crisp \$1.00 bills to the fifty next Boys and Girls with the 50 next best replies.

If you are bright and quick you will also have the opportunity of winning a Shetland Pony and Cart or Bicycle and many other fine prizes in a pleasant contest even more interesting than this one.

Write your answers in pen and ink, using only one side of the paper. Put your name, address and age, in the upper right hand corner of each sheet.

Send Your Answer This Very Evening!

THERE are 53 Cash Prizes and in addition other fine awards for every young person who qualifies his or her entry in this fascinating contest. Each boy or girl desiring his or her entry to compete for one of the fine prizes will be required to perform a small service for Everywoman's World for which additional Reward or Cash Payment will be given. Wouldn't you like \$25.00 Cash? Wouldn't you like a Shetland Pony and Cart or Bicycle? These fine prizes will go to our young friends and we would like you to get the best of them. Address your answers as follows:

Uncle Peter, c/o Everywoman's World, 6 Continental Building, Toronto

BOVRIL

Body Building Power independently proved to be 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

Buy Your Flour Direct from the Mills

EMPIRE PATENT
COOK'S PRIDE



We will save you money, and you will get the best flour that can be made from Hard Saskatchewan Wheat.

Special Attention Given to and Special Facilities for Handling Farmers' and Co-operative Shipments.

Remember to address—

The One Northern Milling Co. Ltd.
The Original Farmers' Mill
PRINCE ALBERT SASKATCHEWAN

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"

PURITY FLOUR Bread
tastes just
like it looks --
GOOD!

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.
WINNIPEG CALGARY GÖDERICH BRANDON



of any transaction in the handling of food from the fields and the waters to the tables of the consumers. The patience of the public is being tried by all sorts of rumors and expectations and hopes and fears. Meanwhile the strength and ability of the food controller, his staff, his volunteer assistants and committees are being devoted with diligence to the problems and their solution. Expectations and hopes for drastic reduction in prices may be beyond the power of the food controller or anyone else. There are not only serious inconveniences but many actual hardships from war which must be endured. But I am fully warranted in saying that nothing that can be done will be left undone to prevent any interest or person from using war conditions to exploit the public through any process of profiteering for personal or company gain at the expense of the producers and consumers of necessary foods. The food controller is not responsible for what has happened in the past. But for the future, with the price of wheat fixed, flour controlled, bread controlled, spectacular profits will not be possible.

Confidence in People of the Dominion

The food controller hopes to find that within two months every locality in Canada has its food economy committee, and that the whole population has severally and collectively become food controllers. We pride ourselves on being a self-governing people. In this emergency, in this peril, let us each personally apply self government by the voluntary discipline of our appetites and the exercise of every form of economy in the use of food.

One can leave the situation in the hands of the people of every province, every community, every housekeeper, with confidence that they will not neglect, that they will not forget, that they will not fail; but that they will do their part in this undramatic but very necessary sphere of service in order that the whole effort of the Allies may be carried to victory followed by a peace which will give security for generations to come.

BACON ENQUIRY RESUMED

Investigation into the profits made by Canadian packers was resumed in Toronto on October 12. E. C. Fox, general manager of the William Davies Co., made the statement that practically all the profits had been made out of war time export trade and not out of the pockets of individual householders. The first day's examination of witnesses showed that since the war began the retail price of the best bacon had risen rapidly from 27 cents to 50 cents per pound. Witnesses in the provision business maintain that the yield to retailers was only seven per cent, and that in order to make a reasonable profit 60 cents should be the selling price. At the morning session J. T. Wardle, formerly chief clerk of the export department of the Davies company, declared that an auditor had told him to take care of the pickle that pork was cured in as it was worth 25 cents to 28 cents a pound. He maintained that the man also had said that the British government should know better than to pay that for salt and water. J. W. Cringan, the auditor, denied that he had made any such statement. Mr. Wardle reiterated his statement and later made another accusation declaring that James Telfer in charge of the Montreal cellars had said there was a loss of nearly \$200 because certain sides had been taken out of the post cure before the sufficient time had elapsed.

John J. Boeye, chief accountant of Matthews-Blackwell Limited also gave evidence. In 1913 the profits and surplus of his company were \$253,109; in 1914 the amount was \$167,197; in 1915, \$439,304; in 1916, \$821,143. Deductions for dividends in the various years were as follows: 1913, \$113,109; 1914, \$97,197; 1915, \$299,304; 1916, \$611,143. The witness stated that bacon selling at 52 cents a pound yielded only seven cents gross profit and the bacon should be sold at 60 cents a pound when there would be a gross profit of 17 per cent. He told of a test he had made in the morning; he had taken a side costing \$4.04 and cut it up into eight parcels and wrapped them up as they would go out of the store. The amount received was \$4.32 leaving a gross profit of 28 cents. "To-morrow," said the witness, "we shall raise the price."

Buy HALLAM'S Guaranteed

—FREE—

FURS

BY MAIL Direct from TRAPPER to YOU

No matter where you live, you can obtain the latest styles and the highest quality in Fur sets or garments from Hallam's by mail. All Hallam garments are high quality Furs—yet can be obtained by you direct by mail at lower prices than elsewhere for the same quality—every Hallam garment is guaranteed.

Why We Can Sell at Such Low Prices

Because, in the first place, we buy our skins direct from the Trapper, and sell direct to you for cash, saving you a great share of the middlemen's profits—high store rent—bad accounts—salesman's salaries. Then you are sure of satisfaction when you buy by mail from Hallam. You see the articles in your own home and can examine them without interference. If the goods do not please YOU in any way—you can simply send them back AT OUR EXPENSE, and we will cheerfully return your money—you are not out one cent—we are thus compelled to give extra good value as we cannot afford to have goods returned. The articles illustrated in this advertisement are fair samples of Hallam's great values and will be sent promptly on receipt of price.

1506. Driving Coat of Fine Muskrat. 45 inch length, beautifully designed. Skins are of fine quality; even, dark colors, carefully matched, and workmanship is faultless. Lined with heavy guaranteed brown satin—new style collar, which can be worn as a high Chin-chin or flat as in small illustration. Finished at waist line with half belt. In sizes 32 to 42, bust.

\$75.00, delivered to you.
1508. Muff to match in new melon shape (as illustrated), or in pillow style. \$11.50, delivered to you.

1507. Hat to match, silk lined. \$7.50, delivered to you.

1686. Handsome Manchurian Wolf Set. Newest design, made from fine, jet black silky skins. The large stole is in two skin style, wide across the back and shoulders—trimmed with beads, tails and paws. Muff is large and comfortable, made over soft down bed—has wrist cord, and is trimmed with head and tail—lined with corded silk poplin. Exceptional value.

\$13.50 per set, delivered to you.

Don't forget to send for Hallam's Style Book to-day—it's FREE—Address as below, in full, please.

201 Hallam Building
TORONTO

John Hallam Limited



1506



U.G.G. Sleighs Strong and Easy Running

Every part of these sloop sleighs has been carefully made from the kind of material which has proven itself best for use in Western Canada; these parts have been put together by men who know their trade—and the sleigh as it comes to you will give you good service under any conditions.

Bunks and Bolsters and Rollers for Poles are made of carefully selected hardwood. **Roller Rods** for tongue and reach are full length, with nut and cotter pin. **Runners** are all selected oak, bent to form (not sawn). The two-inch size are 5 inches deep and 6 feet long; the two-and-one-half-inch size are 5½ inch deep and 6 feet, 6 inches long (finished size). **King Bolt and Draw Pin** carry cotter pin and washer. **Poles** are made of selected oak. **Painted** a substantial red, with black striping.

Prices of the U.G.G. Sloop Sleighs

	WINNIPEG	REGINA	CALGARY
2 in. Steel, 365 pounds.....	\$31.50	\$32.75	\$33.75
2½ in. Steel, 450 pounds.....	35.50	37.00	38.00
2 in. Cast, 480 pounds.....	34.50	36.00	37.25
2½ in. Cast, 580 pounds.....	38.50	40.50	42.00

Take Second Class Freight Rate.

A few of our No. V124 Sloop Sleighs, 2½ inch steel shoes, shown in 1917 catalog on hand. Weight 515 lbs., Winnipeg \$29.00; Regina, \$30.50; Calgary \$32.00.

Other Seasonable Farm Needs

Our stocks of Cutters, Kerosene Engines, Grinders, Crushers, Fanning Mills, Washing Machines, Sewing Machines and Tank Heaters are complete and we can make quick delivery. Send in the Coupon

COUPON UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED, Winnipeg—Regina—Calgary

Please send me more information about the articles checked:—

Sleighs Grinders Washing Machines
Cutters Crushers Sewing Machines
Fanning Mills Tank Heaters Grain Tanks

Name

Address

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG — REGINA — CALGARY

REORGANIZED ALBERTA CABINET

The reorganization of the Alberta cabinet, made necessary by the resignation of Hon. Arthur Sifton to enter federal politics, has been completed. The personnel of the new cabinet is as follows:

President of the council and minister of railways and telephones—Hon. Charles Stewart, of Killam.

Minister of public works—Hon. Arch J. McLean, of Lethbridge.

Minister of education—Hon. J. R. Boyle, Edmonton.

Minister of public affairs—Hon. Wilfrid Gariépy, Edmonton.

Provincial Secretary—Hon. George P. Smith, Camrose.

Hon. G. P. Smith, the new provincial secretary, is the editor and proprietor of the Camrose Canadian.

GREATER FOOD PRODUCTION

The following resolution was passed by the Manitoba advisory committee on food control and forwarded to the food controller. It contains suggestions for a practical measure of greater food production that will appeal to farmers of the West:

Whereas all the leading authorities of Great Britain, France, Canada and the United States, have demonstrated that there is a tremendous shortage of food throughout the world, this shortage being so serious as actually to menace the success of the Allied forces in the present European war;

And whereas the Food Controller for Canada and other eminent Canadian authorities, have urged the farmers of Western Canada as a patriotic duty to produce the very largest possible crop of wheat in 1918, to insure adequate food for the Allied armies and civilian population of the Allied countries;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Manitoba Food Control Committee urgently request the Food Controller to impress upon the Dominion government the importance of removing the customs duty immediately from all agricultural implements and machinery, and automobiles that retail at less than \$1,000. The committee firmly believes that such action would reduce the price of agricultural implements and machinery and cheap automobiles, and consequently bring more of them into use for the increased production of wheat in 1918. The committee also believes that the increase in the use of agricultural implements, machinery, and automobiles on the farms of Manitoba, due to the removal of the customs duty on these articles, would cause a greater production of wheat than could be conserved by any method of conservation which could be designed or enforced by the Food Controller.



HON. CHARLES STEWART

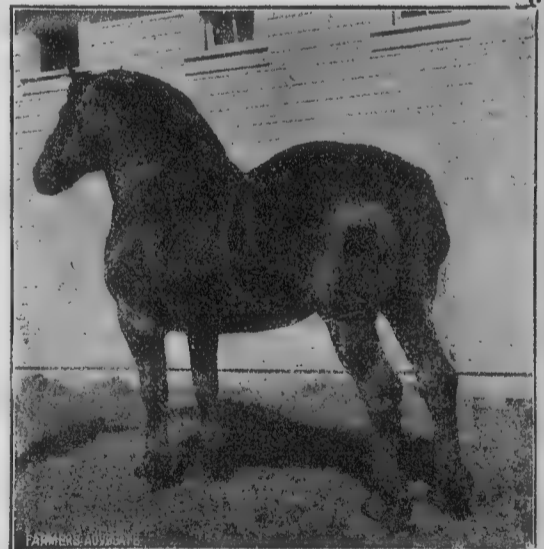
Attorney-general—Hon. C. W. Cross, Edmonton.

Provincial treasurer—Hon. C. B. Mitchell, Edmonton.

Minister of agriculture—Hon. Duncan Marshall, Olds.

Unreserved Auction Sale

Of 42 Head of
**Percherons
Holsteins and
Poland Chinas**



HADRIAN—OUR GREAT STALLION
The sire of many of the horses to be sold

Eleven head of Percherons, nine sired by Hadrian (2588), Grand Champion, Edmonton, 1914, and two sired by Habitus. Out of mares sired by such famous horses as Calypso, Othello and Pink (all three International Winners, Chicago)—the very top cream of Percheron breeding. Three stallions of breeding age and young Habitus mares, safe in foal to Hadrian. As a special attraction four of this spring's (1917) foals—two stallions and two fillies.

Nineteen head of Holsteins—four bulls and fifteen cows and heifers, all safe in calf to our great senior bull, King Segis Pontiac Artis. This royally bred bull (coming 4 years) will also be offered, as we now have his heifers coming back to him. He is a grandson of BOTH King Segis and King of the Pontiacs and BOTH of his two nearest dams have official records above 31 lbs. of butter in 7 days' test. A number of Record of Performance Cows offered (up to 11,000 lbs. with first calf); these 15 cows sired by the pick of Ontario's Holstein bulls, including such famous sires as Pontiac Hermes, Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer and others equally well known. Large cows, strong-constituted cows, weighing up to 1,600 lbs.—and heavy, consistent producers. All safe for early spring calves to the service of King Segis Pontiac Artis, one of Western Canada's few, very few, 31 lb. bulls.

Twelve head of Poland Chinas, including five head of yearlings that weigh now above 500 lbs. and will mature above 800 lbs. The true American "large improved type"—immense bone, length and frame—from stock that we imported direct from Iowa. Both boars and sows, not akin, will be offered.

Date of Sale: TUESDAY, November 20

PLACE—Ferintosh, Alberta, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, just 20 miles from Camrose and Alx., both of which are junction points on all three roads (Grand Trunk, Canadian Northern and C.P.R., three miles from Grand Trunk Depot). Good Hotel. Farm Catalogs gladly mailed upon request.

TERMS—Amounts under \$200, cash; over \$200, half cash and a balance in one year on approved notes at eight per cent. Parties from a distance wishing time are requested to bring bank references.

Bonnieview Farm Limited, Ferintosh, Alta.
(ROBINSON BROS.)

Quick Returns Absolute Security Top Prices

Grain Purchased on Track and
Handled on Consignment

For Shipping
Bills and
Instruction
Forms address
Dept. 11

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.
WINNIPEG - REGINA - CALGARY
ORGANIZED, OWNED AND OPERATED BY FARMERS

WE ARE RELIABLE Grain Growers who have shipped to us will tell you we gave them the best **SATISFACTION.**

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd.

(Try us with a Car.)

Fort William Port Arthur

Send Bills to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Liberal advances.
When Buying Flour Stipulate Royal Household.

LICENSED AND BONDED

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Ship Your Grain —TO— Wood Grain Company Limited

To get best results you want experienced men who understand handling grain on samples. Our salesman has had twenty years experience on sample markets and six years on Canada markets.

Mark B.L. Fort William or Port Arthur. Notify Winnipeg.

YOUR SUCCESS IN BUSINESS DEPENDS ON THE SERVICE YOU GET

TRY US!

The Smith Grain Co.

Grain Commission Merchants

Liberal advances made on Bills of Lading. Highest possible prices. Prompt returns. Write Us For Daily Market Cards

Licensed WINNIPEG Bonded

The Northern Elevator Co. Ltd.

Grain and Commission Merchants

The Oldest and **ASK THE MAN**
The Best

Get best results by careful personal attention given to all consignments
209 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

MACLENNAN BROS. GRAIN

Track Commission
Buyers Merchants

Phone Main 1490

700-2 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

OATS

Several Thousand
Bushels Wanted

We have a great demand for OATS at the present time and numerous avenues of disposition. For the right kind, we can as a rule pay big premiums. Consign what you have direct to—

LAING BROS.

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

YOUR NEXT CAR

Should be consigned in care of

The N. BAWLF GRAIN COMPANY, Limited
WINNIPEG

There are three reasons why you should do this:

1, SERVICE 2, SECURITY 3, SATISFACTION

These three qualities are the real test of efficiency.

References:—Bank of Toronto, Bank of British North America, or any Commercial Agency.

ONE SURE WAY

To Get High Grade Service
In Marketing Your Grain



—Is to "TAKE NO CHANCES."

In other words, Deal only with a Proven Reliable House whose years of experience have served to teach them the True Value of Careful Individual Attention. Liberal and Prompt Advances. Courteous and Business-like Methods.

CONSIGN YOUR CARS TO US

The Canadian Elevator Co. Ltd.

Grain Commission
Merchants

WINNIPEG

Grain Exchange
Building

Reference: ANY BANK or COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

RYE GROWERS, ATTENTION!

Our Rye Flour Mill is now under construction in Winnipeg. We expect to be in operation during November and any time after November 1, will be in a position to handle your Rye.

GIVE US A TRIAL

B. B. RYE FLOUR MILLS LIMITED

Bankers—Bank of Toronto

G. D. BRUNDIT, Manager

HIGGINS AND SUTHERLAND, WINNIPEG

FEED

OATS WANTED

FOR THE NORTH SHORE and EASTERN DEMAND

Car lots purchased on sample or grade. Car lots sold on commission, sample and grade. Drop a Card asking for our letter on Oats. If you have Oats to sell we deal direct and can show you a profit.

Bole Grain Company

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 21

majority of the Liberal candidates for Eastern Ontario in conference here today passed a resolution endorsing the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They are determined to make a fight against Unionist candidates on straight party lines. Other Liberal candidates have expressed a determination to run as supporters of the Union government. In the capital it looks like a party fight with Messrs. Fripp and Chabot, the former Conservative members, running as win-the-war candidates and receiving the support of a number of Liberals. Owing largely to a big French and Irish vote in the capital the fight promises to be close and quite spectacular. The eyes of the politicians at the capital are also turned to the West.

Contradictory reports have been received from all the four provinces west of the great lakes and the political line-up as the fight develops will be watched with much interest. Unionists confidently predict that there will be a sweep favoring the new government while Liberals appear to be equally certain that straight supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier will carry a considerable proportion of the seats. A not uninteresting feature of the situation is the opposition to Union by a group of hard shell Ontario Conservatives, including Sir Sam Hughes, ex-minister of militia, Col. J. A. Currie, former member for North Simcoe, H. B. Morphy, who has represented North Perth since 1911, and others. These men are convinced that Sir Robert Borden should have had nothing to do with Union and that the step he has taken will eventually place the party in opposition.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of United Grain Growers Limited, October 22, 1917)

There has been a fairly heavy movement of grain to the lake front during the past week. Even the coarse grains are moving rather freely, considering that so many districts report a shortage of feed and seed. There have been no wide fluctuations in oats prices and at the end of the week closing prices show a slight gain over the previous week's close. American markets report slow movement of corn and oats, resulting in continued high premiums for spot offerings. In the local market there has been considerable demand for the lower grades to fill sales to eastern domestic trade, but daily receipts probably fully offset any such sales made.

Barley prices are unchanged from a week ago, with buyers readily absorbing all offerings. There is considerable difficulty for coarse grain shippers in not being able to contract ahead for vessel space to take care of contemplated shipments. Their chances of getting boats depend on the needs of the Wheat Export Co. for space for wheat shipments.

As advised in this column a week ago, the railways are putting the seed grain tariff into effect on November 1.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	16	17	18	19	20	22	Year Ago
Oats—							
Oct. 65	66	66	67	67	67	65	
Dec. 65	66	66	66	66	66	63	65
Flax—							
Oct. 280	293	295	296	293	295	288	266
Dec. 285	284	283	283	287	290	279	265

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

	This Year	Last Year
Fort William, Oct. 22, 1917.—		
1 hard	151,759.30	130,739.50
1 Nor.	4,540,385.20	1,335,395.30
2 Nor.	2,190,135.20	1,595,254.40
3 Nor.	810,897.20	1,054,190.20
No. 4	236,790.10	809,436.50
Others	534,694.80	2,629,284.50

This week	8,764,661.00	This week	7,554,302.00
Last week	4,309,093.50	Last week	8,423,021.50

Increase	4,455,567.50	Decrease	868,719.50
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	Oats	Flax
1 C.W.	8,716.26	47,344.00
2 C.W.	1,404,280.06	1,478,569.26
3 C.W.	366,558.32	500,119.26
Ex. 1 fd.	428,324.26	158,837.01
Others	934,074.79	759,286.17

This week	3,040,976.33	This week	2,944,157.16
Last week	2,818,762.06	Last week	2,594,506.09

Increase	222,214.27	Increase	349,651.07
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	Barley		Flaxseed
3 C.W.	251,971.58	1 N.W.C.	151,077.00
4 C.W.	246,290.28	2 C.W.	30,610.44
Rej.	134,875.27	3 C.W.	3,541.15
Feed	69,588.10	Others	48,969.29
Others	90,808.27		

This week	753,544.28	This week	234,198.32
Last week	564,248.03	Last week	199,299.52

Increase	189,296.25	Increase	34,898.36
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SHIPMENTS

	1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	4,824,191.10	4,542,132.40
Oats	158,586.02	749,914.12
Barley	107,963.30	205,452.22
Flax		185,350.24
	1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Wheat	140,196.10	127,888.50
Oats	376,873.08	285,792.14
Barley	25,230.45	29,067.10
Flax	3,666.39	17,452.54

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Week ending Oct. 19, 1917.—			
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	8,764,661	3,040,976	753,544
In East. Can. Tars.	6,806,877	455,268	313,951
Total	14,571,538	3,496,244	1,077,495
In American Tars.	1,153,000	248,558	346,100
Total this week	15,736,538	3,745,802	1,423,685

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Oct. 20	Year ago	Toronto Oct. 18	Calgary Oct. 20	Chicago Oct. 18	St. Paul Oct. 19
Cattle						
Choice steers	9.00-9.75	8.60-8.85	11.00-12.25	8.75-9.25	10.50-17.50	11.50-15.50
Best butcher steers	8.25-9.00	6.00-6.50	10.25-11.00	7.50-8.65	11.00-16.50	10.00-11.50
Fair to good butcher steers	5.25-7.00	5.25-5.75	7.50-10.00	7.50-8.65	8.00-11.00	8.00-10.00
Good to choice fat cows	7.50-8.00	5.25-5.75	8.00-8.75	7.25-7.00	9.25-10.50	8.00-9.00
Medium to good cows	6.50-7.50	4.50-5.00	7.00-7.50	6.50-7.10	7.00-9.25	7.00-8.00
Common cows	5.25-6.50	4.00-4.50	5.50-6.50	5.50-6.50	6.00-7.00	5.25-7.00
Canners	4.50-5.25	3.00-3.75	4.75-5.25	3.00-5.00	5.00-6.00	4.25-5.25
Good to choice heifers	7.50-8.00	5.75-6.25	10.00-10.50	7.25-8.00	9.50-13.00	7.00-9.00
Fair to good heifers	6.50-7.50	5.00-5.50	7.50-9.85	6.25-7.00	5.75-9.50	6.00-7.00
Best oxen	6.00-8.00	5.50-6.00		6.50-8.00		
Best butcher bulls	6.50-7.00	5.25-5.75	8.00-8.50	5.75-6.75	9.75-11.00	6.75-7.50
Common to bologna bulls	4.00-6.25	4.50-5.00	5.50-6.50	5.00-5.75	5.75-7.85	6.00-6.75
Fair to good feeder steers	7.25-8.50	5.00-6.00	8.00-9.25	7.00-9.00	8.75-10.50	8.00-12.50
Fair to good stocker steers	5.00-7.00	5.00-5.85	7.00-8.50	7.00-8.00	7.25-9.00	5.50-7.50
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$80	\$90-\$125	\$75-\$90		
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$75	\$45-\$55	\$65-\$85	\$70-\$75		
Hogs						
Choice hogs, weighed off cars	16.75	\$10.50	18.00-18.25	16.50	17.00-17.50	18.00-18.85
Light hogs	15.00	9.00			16.75-17.25	16.75-17.25
Heavy hogs	11.50-12.50	7.00			16.50-16.75	16.50-16.75
Stags	10.00-11.00	5.50			17.50-18.25	
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	9.00-14.50	9.50-10.25	15.00-15.75	12.00-13.00	13.50-18.00	10.50-17.00
Best killing sheep	7.00-10.00	7.00-8.75	11.00-12.00	10.00-12.50	11.00-14.25	9.00-12.50

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from October 16 to October 22 inclusive

Date	WHEAT										OATS						BARLEY			FLAX	
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Tf 1	Tf 2	Tf 3	2CW	3 CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd.	2Fd	3 CW	4CW	Feed	1 NW	2CW
Oct. 16	221	218	215	...	195	186	180	215	212	207	65	62	62	62	61		120	115	110	289	238
17	221	218	215	207	...	186	180	215	212	207	66	63	63	62	62		120	115	110	293	290
18	221	218	215	...	...	186	180	215	212	207	66	64	64	63	...		120	115	110	297	292
19	221	218	215	208	194	187	180	215	212	207	67	65	65	64	63		120	115	110	298	293
20	221	218	215	207	194	187	180	215	212	207	67	64	64	64	...		120	115	110	295	290
22	221	218	215	207	194	187	180	215	212	207	67	64	64	64	62	62	120	115	110	297	294
Week ago	221	218	215	209	195	186	215	212	207	65	62	63	62	61	...		120	115	110	291	285
Year ago	200	195	189	173	158	...	108	...	...	...	66	65	65	64	63		113	101	91	266	263

R.R. TARIFF ON SCREENINGS

Under date of October 17, the C.P.R. has issued a supplement to mileage grain tariff 3820, and a supplement to Fort William grain tariff 3821. The supplements deal with the exceptions to the general transit regulations outlined in the original tariffs and have been issued to provide the necessary means for securing standard grades of screenings from government interior terminal elevators. Under the exceptions provided wheat can be shipped to the government interior elevators for cleaning, and re-shipment within 15 days. The wheat can then be taken to a mill on the direct line of transit for grinding at the balance of the through rate from original point of shipment, plus \$2.00 per car for the stop-off at government elevator.

The flour mills can then reship an equivalent tonnage of the product within a period of six months at the balance of the through rate from original point of origin to final destination, plus 1 cent per 100 lbs. for the additional stop-off at the mill. The screenings now obtained at the government elevators will be graded upon their feeding value and re-shipped to prairie points. At the same time the grain has the privilege of the second stop-off for milling purposes. These tariffs are effective Oct. 25.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOPPS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, October 17, was as follows:—

Elev.	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	63,897.00		76,399.00
"	Oats	67,438.00		68,499.00
"	Barley			109.00
"	Flax			516.00
Moose Jaw	Wheat	138,551.10	43,518.20	209,488.50
"	Oats	22,449.14	2,339.24	46,615.00
"	Barley			641.22
"	Flax			70.10
"	Rye	1,663.02		1,663.02

FINANCING OF CROP ARRANGED

It was announced from Ottawa on October 16 by the minister of finance that the financing of the exportable surplus of the Canadian wheat crop this year had been satisfactorily arranged. The announcement followed a conference held between Lord Reading, representing the Imperial government and the executive officers of the Canadian Bankers' Association. The amount involved is over \$350,000,000.

WHY WHEAT PRICES WERE FIXED

Herbert Hoover, chief of the United States food administration, gave through his personal representative the following explanation at a war conference in Oklahoma city in regard to price-fixing:—

1.—Price-fixing of wheat was an absolute necessity as a war measure. It is vital to winning the war.

2.—The price agreed upon for this year's wheat crop was set by a committee of twelve, six of whom were either actual farmers or directly representative of farmers' interests.

3.—This price is not satisfactory to anyone. Consumers would like for it to be lower, producers would like for it to be higher.

4.—The length of the war and the ultimate outcome will be probably affected very materially by the attitude farmers take. This is the time for farmers to be patriotic with wheat.

5.—The price for this year's crop has been set and it will not be changed. Farmers should ship their wheat now, before transportation is tied up with corn and coal.

6.—Congress gave the price-fixing commission power to set a price only on wheat, meal, flour, beans and potatoes. This power should have been extended to other things also.

7.—The 1918 price, \$2.00 at the principal primary markets, was set by Congress. It is a

Country Produce	Winnipeg Oct. 20	Year ago	Calgary Oct. 20
Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 dairy	40c	35c	40c
Eggs (per doz.)			
New laid	42c	35c	40c
Potatoes			
In sacks, per bushel	\$1.10		70c
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream per lb. fat	50c	40c	
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	44c	36c-34c	
Live Poultry			
Fowl (Yearlings)	16c	14c	14c-15c
Spring Chickens	18c	16c	17c-18c
Ducks	14c-17c	14c	14c-15c
Turkeys	20c-22c		20c-25c
Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 Timothy	\$15	\$17	
No. 1 Midland	\$14.20	\$10	
No. 9 Upland	\$12	\$13-\$15	

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, October 19, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$2.21	Prices set
2 Nor. wheat	2.18	Prices set
No. 3 wheat	2.15	Prices set
3 white oats	.65	\$0.57-\$0.59
Barley	1.09-1.20	1.08-1.22
Flax, No. 1	2.98	3.14
Wheat futures	are dropped.	

minimum price. If peace comes and the wheat now tied up in India, Russia and Australia is released, farmers might have to take a smaller price than this were it not for the guarantee by Congress. This is an absolute guarantee.

8.—This minimum price on wheat may make wheat the most profitable crop farmers can raise.

9.—The vital importance of conserving our wheat resources makes it the patriotic duty of all of us to eat something besides wheat, and feed something else than wheat, even though it costs more, wherever possible for us to do so.

10.—World conditions were such that had the government not taken charge of the wheat supply, the price might have gone so high that our country would have been torn with food riots in cities, and strikes throughout the country. Or it might have been forced much below the price set by the government.

THE BUCKWHEAT SITUATION

During September killing frosts on the buckwheat crop occurred over very wide areas of United States, materially reduced the yield of milling grain—this loss being reflected in the government report for October 1, which indicates a crop of a little less than 18,000,000 bushels as compared with something over 20,000,000 bushels a month earlier. Some private reports indicate a much heavier loss than this.

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, Oct. 18.—A sharp break in hog prices was the feature of this market during last week. One day this amounted to as much as \$1.00 per cwt. Buyers are making the most persistent efforts to depress the prices, particularly on all common and light hogs. A big run of small underweight stuff has started from Wisconsin and prices have been cut to get the most of this stuff at the bottom of the market. High prices are depressing the consumption of fresh pork and present prices are said to be only warranted by army demands for everything into which a hog can be converted.

Cattle receipts are enormous at all western markets, a number of new records having been hung up. Kansas City received over 100,000 last week and Chicago 94,000. If there were plenty of cars the receipts would be even larger. Seven western markets received approximately 680,000 cattle last week. Cattle prices declined on the leading markets from 25 to 50c. compared with a week ago. Corn fed cattle with plenty of weight are very scarce. Grass fed cattle are abundant. Packers are filling their freezers. This outlet makes the maintenance of the present prices possible.

Stockers and feeders have lost 25 to 50c. also. The country is buying a great many cattle, but would take more if there were plenty of cars. Much of the country business is being done at a range of \$7.50 to \$9.50. Cattle selling under \$7.75 are plain and below \$7.00 it is said they have nothing to recommend them except that they wear hides. One load of cattle realized \$17.50 last Monday. These were long fed cattle weighing over 1,500 lbs.

Last week serious fire damaged the Kansas City stockyards, resulting in the loss of 10,000 cattle and 3,000 hogs, with a property loss of \$1,000,000. The loss is fully covered by a system of insurance paid by an assessment of 10c. per car. Forty thousand cattle and 10,000 hogs were in the yards when the fire broke out. To save their lives they were allowed to escape into the river bottom. Many were smothered by smoke.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Oct. 20.—The United Grain Growers Limited reports receipts at the Union stockyards for last week as follows: Cattle, 11,602; calves, 971; sheep and lambs, 1,002; hogs, 3,198.

The very heavy run this week causing an embargo for a few days on stock coming to this market, together with record runs on southern markets, has caused a lowering of from 25 to 50c. on butcher cattle of good quality. Medium and fair quality stuff has been probably hit a little harder, showing a difference of from 50 to 75c. Good stockers and feeders have a brisk demand, and with the new government allowance of free freight on heifers there should be a ready outlet for this class of stuff. Although a large number of calves have been on sale this week the market has held up steady with prices ranging from 64 to 84c.

There is a very active demand on this class, lambs selling around 15c. and sheep around 10c. Eastern hog markets show a very weak feeling, resulting in a marked decline on local quotations.

CALGARY

Calgary, Oct. 20.—The United Grain Growers Limited reports this week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 212; cattle, 2,682; hogs, 1,083; sheep, 311. The corresponding week a year ago was: Horses, 329; cattle, 2,997; hogs, 1,757; sheep, 987.

There was a somewhat lighter run of cattle this week and prices did not seem to be very much lower. Demand for heavy fat steers seems rather slow and prices are not quite so high. The depression on eastern markets and the embargo on some of the United States markets has evidently had an adverse effect. There seemed to be a good demand for the better class of steers for feeders and a good many of the best steers offered are being shipped for that purpose. The better class of feeding steers are fetching from \$8.25 to \$9.00, and the lighter stocker steers around \$5.00 to \$5.50. The common off colored kinds fully \$1.50 lower. A considerable number of stocker cattle changed

VICTORY

The Government of Canada has announced the issue of another War Loan. It will be called the "Victory" War Loan. We believe the Loan will be successful, and that the producers will take their proper share.

We further believe farmers will be enabled to subscribe for a larger portion of this issue if they sell their grain on the

Fort William Sample Market

Why?

Because they will secure full value for their grain by disposing of it this way, and in some cases secure premiums.

This is the only sane method of selling your grain. Let it be sold like every other commodity is sold.

Farmers

It does not cost you anything to try this method. It might mean a cent per bushel to you. Isn't it worth trying? We have faith in the ultimate success of this method of trading.

We give below the names of some of the firms doing business in this Exchange, all of which are licensed and bonded by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

We invite enquiries, and will be glad to answer any questions. Address:

THE SECRETARY, Grain Exchange, Fort William, Ont.

Black's Elevator Ltd.	Fort William
Bole Grain Co.	" "
Canadian Feed Man. Co.	" "
Davidson & Smith	" "
Dwyers' Elevator Co., Ltd.	" "
Fort William Grain Co., Ltd.	" "
Lakeport Elevator Co., Ltd.	" "
Merchants' Grain Co., Ltd.	" "
Mutual Elevator Co., Ltd.	" "
Muirhead-Bole Elevator Co.	" "
B. J. Ostrander & Co.	" "
N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd.	" "
Progressive Farmers' Grain Co., Ltd.	" "
Roy Elevator Co., Ltd.	" "
Stevens Grain Co.	" "
M. Sellars & Sons	" "
Service Grain Co., Ltd.	" "

Who's Your Dentist?

Consider carefully your Dentist before you employ him—see that he is undisputably well established and has the name of delivering only the best in Dental work—the materials used in Dental work go a long way to make that Dental work lasting—again the price that the Dentist charges should be in keeping with the times—heretofore my charges for Dental work have been in keeping with the quality of work that I always endeavored to give my patients—Today the public can receive the benefit of this high-class work at a price heretofore not believed possible in Western Canada.

WHALEBONE VULCANITE PLATES. Fit guaranteed. Per Set	\$10.00
PERMANENT CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK Per Tooth	7.00
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES. The modern scientific way. Per Tooth	7.00

I have many imitators that have located in my immediate vicinity and envious of my success, even go so far as to tell those that visit them in mistake that they are in my office, so make no mistake.

DR. ROBINSON

Dental Specialist

Over Birks Jewellery

WINNIPEG

hands. Good yearlings are worth from \$50.00 to \$54.00 and stocker cows from \$55.00 to \$70.00. Top prices on cattle a year ago \$6.50.

The hog market developed considerable weakness, and although we sold all our hogs on Thursday at \$17.50, we were compelled to take \$16.75 on Friday. There were very few hogs on the market and we do not look for prices to drop any lower next week. Top prices on hogs a year ago \$10.50. Sheep are so scarce that the quantity offered hardly constitute a market. We expect they will show somewhat lower prices in the near future. Good fat wethers are worth 12 to 12½c. Good fat ewes 10 to 11c., and good fat lambs 12½ to 13c.

FREE FREIGHT FOR FEMALES

In addition to the special concessions on stock movement announced two weeks ago, the minister of agriculture for Canada has now inaugurated a free freight policy for breeding females which will operate as follows:

Under this policy female breeding stock of the classes mentioned may be shipped from any Canadian stockyards to country points without the payment by the purchaser of the freight charges on same.

Shipments made under this policy are to be billed under tariffs, Canadian Pacific Railway No. W. 3893; Grand Trunk Pacific No. 55A, and the Canadian Northern Railway No. W. 1859, supplements and reissues thereto, the total amount of the freight to be collected by the companies from the Dominion Livestock Branch.

Conditions under which this policy will be applied are as follows:

1.—Shipments must comprise carlots of not less than 20 heifers or 40 ewes, or mixed carlots of heifers and ewes, two ewes being accepted as equivalent to one heifer in fixing the minimum for one car.

2.—Heifers included in such shipments should be under 24 months of age and ewes should be three shears or younger.

3.—Only farmers or properly authorized purchasing agents for farmers will be entitled to receive assistance under this policy.

4.—Applications for assistance granted under the policy must be made either in writing or personally to the representative of the Livestock Branch at the stockyards in question before the shipment is made.

5.—Applicants will be required by the stockyard representative of the branch to make a declaration to the effect that the stock being taken back is for breeding purposes and not for feeding or speculative purposes.

6.—Certificates signed by the stockyards representative of the branch will enable the shipper to bill his car out free freight. That is to say, the agents of the railway companies have been authorized to accept such certificates as authority for the collection of the full amount of the freight if billed out under the above mentioned tariffs, from the Dominion Livestock Branch.

The stockyards representatives of the branch at the various markets are as follows:

D. M. Johnson, Union Stockyards, St. Boniface, Man.

E. W. Jones, 2109 17th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta.

C. E. Bain, Edmonton Stockyards, Edmonton, Alta.

SHEEP EXPORTS FOR UNITED STATES

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry has issued the following new regulation governing the importation of sheep from Canada:—

"All sheep imported into the United States from Canada for breeding, grazing or feeding, must be inspected at the port of entry by an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry. They must also have been inspected by a veterinarian in the employ of and receiving a salary from the Canadian government, and be accompanied by a certificate signed by him stating that he has inspected the sheep and found them free from disease, and that no contagious disease affecting sheep has existed in the district in which the animals have been kept for 60 days preceding the date of importation. The owner or importer shall present an affidavit that said certificate refers to the sheep in question. Any such sheep which are unaccompanied by the aforesaid certificate shall be subjected to a quarantine of 15 days."

It will be seen that the necessity for dipping Canadian sheep for export no longer exists. They will be admitted to the United States when accompanied by the proper health certificate, and sheep men throughout Canada, who have been engaged in the export trade, will welcome this change as removing an impediment to their business. It is also a tribute to the healthfulness of Canadian sheep and their freedom from sheep scab.

BIG CATTLE SALES

In the first eight months of this year 2,700,000 more cattle were marketed on American markets than during these same months in 1916 and the sales were heavy then. Only 300,000 of these were sold from the stockyards. This shows that these heavy shipments have been slaughtered and have gone into consumption. This means a 25 per cent. increase in the sales in 1917 over those in 1916. The shipments of calves to market have also been heavier than usual and they have been slaughtered. This heavy marketing of beef animals and calves will certainly have a big effect on prices in the next two or three years. It would seem to indicate that now is a good time to hang onto breeding stock and if possible to increase the production of beef cattle.

POTATO CROP IN U.S.A.

New York, Oct. 18.—The government forecast of the first war crop of potatoes is 452,000,000 bushels, an increase of 100,000,000 bushels over last year, according to an announcement by L. D. Sweet, head of the potato division of the United States food administration, here tonight.

SALES AT CALGARY

The association auction sale of dairy cattle, sheep and swine, to be held at Calgary on the 30th and 31st of October, will include the following animals: Sheep will number 429. Shropshires will be represented by 111 rams and 97 ewes; Oxfords by 29 rams and 75 ewes. There will be four Southdown rams and 13 Suffolk rams and 200 grade ewes. The entries of swine include 20 Berkshire boars and 17 Berkshire sows. The Duroc-Jersey breed will be represented by 14 boars and 8 sows. Dairy cattle include 9 Holstein bulls, 16 Holstein females, an Ayrshire bull and 2 dairy Shorthorn bulls.

The animals to be sold will be judged on the afternoon of the 29th of October. The dairy cattle and swine will be sold on the 30th and sheep on the 31st. The official catalog of entries may be obtained by applying to E. L. Richardson, secretary, Alberta Livestock Association, Calgary. Fare and one-third on the railway, Oct. 28-Nov. 1.

BARONS ELEVATOR BREAKS RECORD

So far as anyone knows, G. R. Armstrong, agent for the United Grain Growers at Barons, holds the record for Western Canada for the handling of wheat by one individual. Up to and including Saturday, September 22, Armstrong handled 102,076 bushels of new wheat. That is a record in itself, but the best part of his accomplishment is the single day's record on Saturday last, when he received 10,214 bushels of wheat into the elevator, and in addition, loaded out twelve cars. On the 19th and 20th he took in 23,221 bushels, or better than 1,000 bushels per day.

It is said that some other points have run close to these figures. The bulk of this grain has graded No. 1 Northern.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

Editor, Guide:—We held our annual picnic on July 20, which turned out a great success in every way. The Bottrel Union is a little branch of the great tree, and it is set away back near the foot hills where there is little grain grown for sale, but still we have derived great benefit from the U.F.A. and also from The Guide. You will find enclosed \$80, part of the proceeds from the booth held at our picnic. We ask you to forward the \$80 to their proper places, as follows:—\$30 to the British Sailors' Relief Fund; \$25 to the Serbian Relief Fund; \$25 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. A. J. BORTON.

Bottrel, Alta.	
Red Cross Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$4,087.86
B. Thompson, Beaver, Man.	10.00
Total	\$4,097.86
Belgian Relief Fund	
Previously acknowledged	\$10,951.02
B. Thompson, Beaver, Man.	2.00
Total	\$10,953.02
Previously Acknowledged	
British Sailors' Relief Fund	80.00
Serbian Relief Fund	243.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	860.00
French Red Cross Fund	61.00
French Wounded Emergency Fund	6.00
Polish Relief Fund	59.00
Y.M.C.A. Military Fund	25.00
Prisoners of War Fund	105.00
Returned Soldiers' Fund	25.00
Total	\$16,494.88

STOCK—MISCELLANEOUS

FOREST HOME FARM—PRESENT OFFERING: Clydesdale mares and fillies; seven Short-horn bulls; Yorkshire swine, both sexes; sixteen Oxford Down rams; B. P. Rock cockerels and pullets. A splendid lot of stuff at reasonable prices. Shipping stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 42tf

DUROC JERSEY PIGS FROM PRIZE WINNING STOCK, registered. Gilts, \$35.00; fall pigs, both sexes, \$10.00 each; three, \$25.00. Guild's bred-to-lay strain S.C. White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. Empire Stock and Poultry Farm, Assiniboia, Sask. 42-3

FOR SALE—THREE REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS; also one registered Shorthorn bull, twenty-one months old. W. S. Wilson, Holland, Man. 42-3

SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

McOPA FARM SPRING DUROC-JERSEY boars. One aged Suffolk ram. W. S. Barker & Son, Deloraine, Man. 40-4

HORSES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN., breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and fillies for sale. 23tf

CATTLE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWENTY REGISTERED Jersey cattle. Heavy milkers, rich in butter fat. Apply, D. Smith, Gladstone, Man. 39tf

FOR SALE—REGISTERED ABERDEEN— Angus bull and heifer calves of choicest breeding. D. Paterson, Berton, Man. 41-8

FOR SALE—PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull, four years old. Apply to W. W. McLaren, Baldur, Man.

WANTED—TO BUY CARLOAD YEARLING heifers and steers. T. B. Young, West Summerland, B.C.

BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED- ers of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOARS AND sows from choice stock. All good individuals. Geo. R. Ball, Route No. 2, Stratheona, Alta. 41-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA boar, 2 years old, good breeder. Frank Fairchild, Penzance, Sask. 42-2

DUROC-JERSEY REGISTERED PIGS FOR sale, 10 to 16 weeks old, \$20.00, \$25.00, either sex. Irl. R. Lane, Kenaston, Sask. 43-3

FOR SALE—TWO BERKSHIRE BOARS, seven and eighteen months. Wm. Chalmers, Brandon.

25 PUREBRED DUROC-JERSEY SEPTEMBER pigs \$10.00 each. Frank E. Farough, Glenboro, Man.

PURE BRED BERKSHIRE SWINE—MARCH farrow. Russell M. Sharp, Edrans, Man. 42-3

SHEEP

1,000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE WITH or without lambs. Registered Suffolk, Oxford, Lincoln, Leicester and Shropshire rams for sale. Also registered Shropshire ewes and lambs. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 37tf

NINE YEARLING RAMS; SOME RAM LAMBS; twenty ewes. Registered Oxford for sale. C. Morton, Innes, Sask. 43-5

REGISTERED LEICESTER RAMS, FIVE Shearlings and seven lambs, for sale. Prices right. J. A. Swanston, Sperling, Man. 43-2

CHOICE OXFORD RAM LAMBS FOR SALE. John Wilkie, Carman, Man. 43-3

DOGS

IRISH WATER SPANIELS, THE ONE BEST duck dog. Exceptionally fine pedigree puppies, two to five months old, fifteen to twenty-five dollars. O'Brien-McShane Kennels, Neepawa, Man.

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPPIES FROM IM- ported parents. Males \$15; females \$10. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 43-4

FARM MACHINERY

SAXON 6-CYLINDER 1917 MODEL—RUN 3,500; never been off asphalt. Complete with seat covers, bumper, self-starter, electric light. Good as new. Price \$1000 cash. Wakeman, Marshall-Wells, Winnipeg.

TWO-ROLLER CRUSHER, 12 SHAKER- screen, 4 extra rolls; perfect running condition. Price \$55 cash. Burr, Pinkham, Sask. 43-2

PAY YOUR OUT OF TOWN ACCOUNTS BY Dominion Express Money Orders. Five dollars costs three cents.

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Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 9,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

POULTRY AND EGGS

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS, COCK- erels \$3.00; pullets \$2.00. Bred from prize stock. Full brothers and sisters to stock worth \$25.00 per bird. Just what you want to improve your stock. D. J. McDonald, 703 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 43-4

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4 each, three for \$10. Pullets, \$2 each, six for \$10. All from prize winners. Order early as I had to turn down over forty orders last year. J. Horner, B. 22, Macleod, Alberta. 41-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE ROOSTERS—A FEW choice early birds, \$2.00; later hatches, \$1.50 and \$1.00 each. Apply H. M. McCheane, Borden, Sask.

ORPINGTONS—WHITE AND BUFF, BRED for eggs and beauty from prize winning stock. Write me. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 42-2

FOR SALE—IMPORTED WHITE PEKIN ducks and drakes, \$2.50 each. Harry O. Smith, Maidstone, Sask. 42-2

YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE—WHITE HOL- land toms, \$6.00; Aylesbury drakes, \$3.00; ducks, \$2.00. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 43-2

FOR SALE—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Holtzman strain, five dollars each. S. H. Henderson, Marquis, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50 each. R. Small, Beaver, Manitoba. 43-3

100 MAMMOTH IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00 each. Pure bred Toulouse geese, \$5.00 each. Mrs. B. W. Groger, Govan, Sask. 43-2

CHOICE S.C.W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Bred to lay from prize winners. Wm. Osborne, Foam Lake, Sask. 43-2

SEND A DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

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CORDWOOD AND POLES IN CARLOAD LOTS. Write for prices delivered at your station. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

SEEDS WANTED—TIMOTHY, BROME, WEST- ern rye. Harris McFayden Co., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 24tf

FARM LANDS

300 ACRE FARM, \$6,500, WITH 75 TONS HAY, crops, 4 horses, 20 cows and heifers, 2 bulls, 2 colts, 7 calves, 16 sheep, 8 hogs, 150 poultry, turkeys, mowers, horse rake, plows, harrows, cultivators, new manure spreader, corn planter, horse hoe, wagons, cart, carriage, sleighs, 5 sets harness, 100 bushels potatoes, 100 bushels apples, oats, corn, beans, vegetables, dry wood and cream separator. Nearby creamery buys cream; skim milk fed hogs. Estimated 1000 cords wood, 500,000 feet spruce and pine, 5000 sugar maples, 500 apple trees. Good 10-room residence, tenant house, barns, 75 ton silo. Aged owner includes everything as above for \$6,500 on easy terms if taken soon. For details see page 9, Strout's Fall Catalogue of 321 bargains in a dozen states. Copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Dept. 3201, 150 Nassau St., New York.

NEW YORK LAND—THESE FARMS ARE banks that never fail. 132 A., 16 choice cows, team, tools, \$6,500. 55 A., 6 cows, team, tools, \$3,200. 130 A., 12 cows, tools, team, \$7,000. 66 A., 6 cows, team, tools, \$3,400. 150 acres, buildings worth \$8,000; price \$5,000; \$500 cash, \$100 yearly. Write for photos. R. R. fare one way to purchaser. E. Munson, 2426 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N.Y. 42-2

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg.

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Cock-a-Doodle-Doo!

Poultry yards are just now resounding with the energetic crowing of lusty young cockerels, challenging all and sundry to mortal combat.

Breeders begin to feel the need of thinning out their flocks to avoid overcrowding in the winter quarters. Male birds to be kept for breeding pens next spring have been singled out and there is no advantage in the poultry breeder carrying over a lot of cockerels till spring if he can dispose of them at good prices in the fall. The price of feed is such that the breeder who sells cockerels now is very likely to make a larger actual profit than the breeder who feeds his birds until spring. Many farmers prefer to winter the birds themselves and get them accustomed to their new surroundings before the spring arrives, and are willing to pay a fair price right now for a good cockerel. Farmers are learning from experience too that they get better birds by buying in the fall when breeders have a better selection. Also the feed question is not so important to a farmer with a small flock as to the breeder with a large flock.

Here are a couple of testimonials from breeders who have advertised in the fall:

"We enclose an ad. which we should like run for at least three weeks, and hope it will bring the results our spring ad. did. Hafford, Sask., Oct. 27, 1916."

BALMOSSIE FARMS LIMITED.

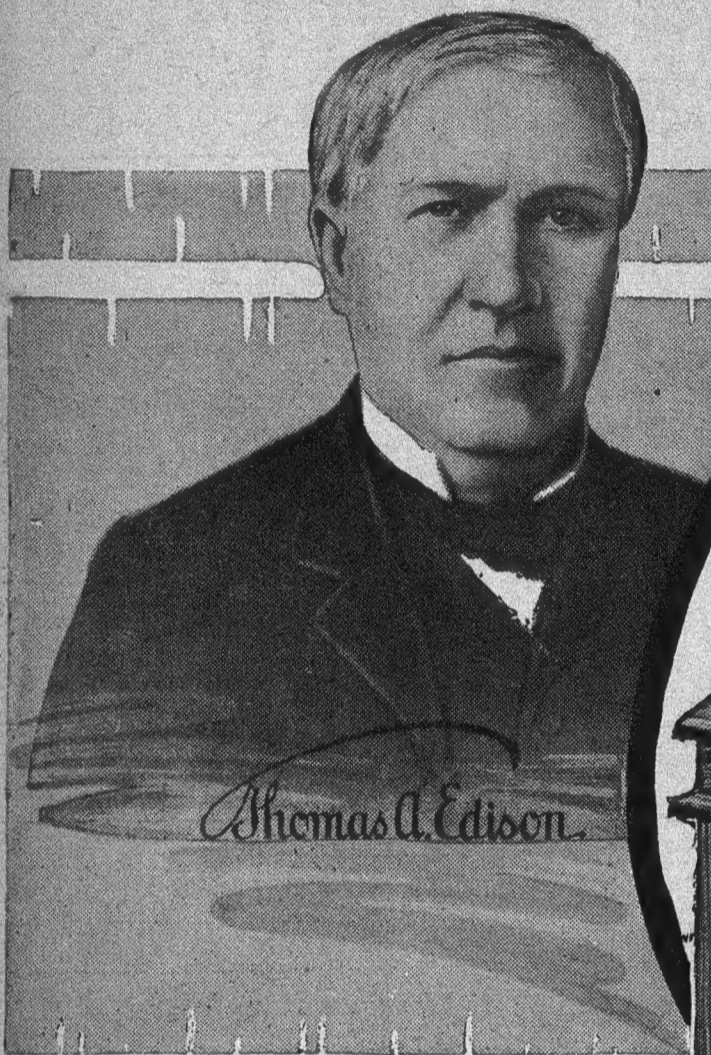
"I wish to ask you to take out the advertisement in The Guide for cockerels as I have no more for sale. The orders are so heavy, and I am sold out and cannot supply any more."

MRS. JOHN MCGINITIE.

Send in your advertisement today and watch the orders flow

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Only
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Yes, we will send you the New Edison, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer and your choice of latest Diamond Amberol Records on *free trial without a penny down*. On this offer, you can now have the genuine Edison, the instrument which gives you real, life-like music, the finest and best of all phonographs at a small fraction of the price asked for imitations of Mr. Edison's great instrument. *Seize this opportunity! Send coupon today—now!*

Rock-Bottom Direct Offer—

If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it! A \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outfit—Mr. Edison's great phonograph with the Diamond Stylus reproducer, all the musical results of the highest price outfits—the same Diamond Amberol Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Convince yourself—free trial first. No money down, no C. O. D., not one cent to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send coupon!

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F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors,
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Gentlemen:—Please send me your New Edison Catalog and full particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Phonograph.

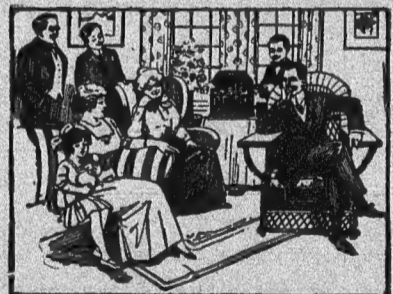
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For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the music of the phonograph true to life. At last he has succeeded. Now that you can get THE BEST on the wonderful offer below, you need no longer be satisfied with anything less than Mr. Edison's great instrument. Just read below how easily you may have the genuine New Edison in your home.

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Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a real home I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and merriment, more than an hour of amusement, yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.



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